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VOL. VIII NO. 177 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 26, 1920. TWO ANNA

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Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
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29th ,,	Merkara†	8235 Calls P. Said and Plymouth only.
31st ,,	Syria	6683
7th August	Kashmir	8841
14th ,,	Devanha†	8093
21st ,,	Mantua	10885
28th ,,	China	7932
4th Sept.	Kaisar-i-hind	11430
11th ,,	Kalyan	8987

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Date About.	Steamer.	—
30th July	Khiva	Calls Colo Spore Hongkong and Shanghai.

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Date about	Steamers	—
12th July	Lhasa	Karachi 9 a.m.
12th ,,	Karapara	East and South Africa
14th ,,	Barpeta	Busreh direct

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Taian Maru	Y. Kawashima	3135	14th July	25th July
Yetorofu Maru	R.Arakida	4141	27th July	7th Aug.
Shin-i-Maru	K. Konaka	3804	14th Aug.	25th Aug.

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Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Ganges Maru	T Inouye	25th July	5th August
Saigon Maru	I. Ijichi	7th Aug.	17th Aug.
Burma Maru	T.Takemura	15th Aug.	25th Aug.

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Paid-up Capital	.....	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders		£750,000
Reserve Fund	.....	£1,050,000

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Paid-up Capital	.....	Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund	.....	Yen 44,000,000

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	.....	Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND	.....	Yen 6,500,000

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	.....	Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND	.....	Yen 7,730,000

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BRANCHES:

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	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	3,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

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	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	15,55,799	9	8
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

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WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE.
For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY,
Yogabala Mantralaya,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY No. 4.

INFLUENZA AGAIN?
The British Medical Journal on commenting on the prophylactic measures advocated by Sir G. Newman, M. O. to the Health Ministry emphasises on strict "Daily attention to the Toilet of the nose and Throat."
Use, therefore, The Antiseptic Throat Paint, Gargle and Nasal Douche to prevent Influenza.
V. C. Dastur & Co.
Treacher & Co

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
Royal Yakuti.
This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest, and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country, but it is greatly patronised by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only
SRI SHRINIWAS BHOJRAJ—Proprietor, Nasik City.

YOUR FAMILY FRIEND
To cure all aches and pains and sprains, inflammations, coughs, colds, cuts, bruises, etc.
IS
AMRUTANJAN
The first-aid family remedy. Costs 10 As. only. Get one and keep it handy. Sold everywhere.
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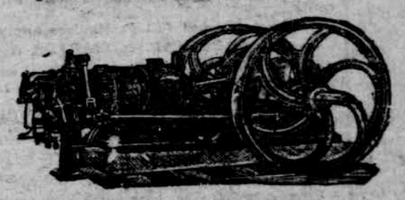
Also other kinds of machinery such as Grinding Mills, Oil Mills, Pumps of all kinds, Colour grinding machines, Saw Benches, Baling Presses, Cylinder Oils, Beltings, and Mill Gins stores always in stock.
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Specially meant for High Class
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
Girgaon Back, Parekh Wady,
Bombay.

Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S

"QUEEN'S STATUE" BRAND REMEDIES.
Rational in Action and Certain in Cure.

BODY PURIFIER.
An ideal blood purifier and genuine tonic. Cures all ills due to poison in the blood, such as rheumatism, sores, all skin affections, glandular swellings or local signs of syphilis and supplies the all important source of energy and capacity for physical and mental exertion.
4 oz. size Re. 1-4.

AGUE MIXTURE.
A specific for malaria, ague and all fevers of malarial origin. It kills malaria germs and destroys their poison. Quite free from bad after effects.
Re 1.

INFLUENZA-PNEUMONIA.
Preventive and Curative. This efficacious remedy is considered to be one of Prof. T. K. Gajjar's greatest triumphs. Its germicidal action in all types of Influenza—Pneumonia is certain. The patient feels greatly relieved after the first dose and all the distressful symptoms soon disappear.
Price Re. 1.

LIVER CURE.
Stimulates the cells and functions of the Liver which by its healthy working removes the root cause of many an illness. This remedy purifies the system and imparts a feeling of healthy freshness to the body and brain. 4 oz. size Price Ans. 12.

"Non-Staining" Ringworm Ointment—
Very effective in all kinds of ringworm howsoever old. Price Ans. 6.
Of all Chemists and Swadeshi Stores.
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S Pharmacy,
Readymoney Building, Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES,—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 5 all charges included, by N. P. parcel post. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus Post free. Opp. Whiteaways, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

STORM—No storm can last for ever and to the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows, Street, Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine Showroom.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BLACK LEPROSY, not more than ten years standing. Lucoderma and Patches of any duration. Pox-marks, Erruptions, etc., cures radically and harmlessly in four weeks. Rs. 7/8 per week. Please write description of the disease for particulars and advice. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta (B). 2816

ANXIETIES NO MORE! when "VENUS POLICIES" provide Funds for Marriages SUPPORT in OLD AGE BONUS for FAMILY PROVISIONS. Monthly premium First Class, Rs. 2. Second Class Re. 1. Attractive Benefits. Liberal Privileges No Medical Examination. Rules and Proposal forms. Supplied Gratis on request. Wanted Agents everywhere. Apply: M. HANSUX, Esq. President, THE VENUS PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETY, 10, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A good TYPIST. Apply personally, CHIEF STOREKEEPER, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Mahalakshmi. 2802

WANTED—Few ORGANISERS for selling shares of Tea and miscellaneous companies on good remuneration. Apply to Box No. 859, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2819

WANTED—An expert MOTOR DRIVER. Salary according to qualifications. GILMAN & CO., 381, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 2782

WANTED—Gujerati UNDER-GRADUATES. Apply to the PRINCIPAL, NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL, C. P. Tank, Girgaum. 2675

WANTED—Neat TRACERS for Architectural and other works, Salary according to qualificaitons. Apply to Box No. 845, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2639

WANTED—A competent PROOF-READER for a daily news paper. None need apply who has not had considerable experience in the working of a daily Newspaper press. Apply to Box No. 496, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A CLERK for office work. Salary Rs. 35/45 according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 879, with copies of tions. Apply with copies of testimonials to testimonials to Box No. 879, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2788

WANTED for private tuition for 1½ hour in morning for 4th Standard student, salary Rs. 25. Second Language French. Apply R. M. LOWJI, 37, Manordas Street, Fort. 2796

WANTED—LADY COUNTER ASSISTANTS (European) for large Drapery business, good salary and commission. Apply Box No. 887, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2798

WANTED—A competent ACCOUNTANT for a large Joint Stock Company, one with knowledge of the share transfer department preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 874, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2698

WANTED.—One smart GENERAL CLERK and one BOOK-KEEPER. Salary according to qualifications. Only experienced man need apply in writing, with copies of testimonials, to the SUPERINTENDENT, Mills Division, Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., Lalbagh, P. O. Lalwadi. 2800

WANTED—A duly qualified FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, for the Sai Bai Mote Female Hospital, Shegaon. Pay Rs. 100. Free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials, mentioning qualifications and experience to HONORARY SECRETARY, Sai Bai Mote Female Hospital Committee, Shegaon, Berar. 2817

WANTED—A well experienced 2nd class MECHANICAL ENGINEER, who has thorough knowledge of Trip Gear engines Pressing and Ice Factory or ammonia system. Pay from Rs. 160 to Rs. 200 according to qualifications. Please state your monthly salary, age and within how much period the applicant shall be able to join. The applications to be received before the 1st of August, 1920, on the following address SWAMADAS ISARDAS Sukkur Sind 2624

SITUATION WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Hard-working YOUNG MAN—Matric passed—knowing Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Correspondence, open for immediate engagement, 5 years' experience. Excellent testimonials. Lowest salary accepted. Please communicate with Box No. 888, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2814

YOUNG Gujarati Hindu of respectable family possessing many years experience of Banking and Mercantile lines, desire lucrative Billet in some well established Indian or European House or Bank or willing to join firm of Stock or Gunny Brokers at Calcutta or Bombay. Also can accompany Hindu Shethia to Europe. Please write to Box No. 111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2827

WANTED.

WANTED—Brand New or Second-hand English-make MOTOR CARS. Apply to ASRUT, Bombay No. 7. 2795

WANTED—Influential, energetic and reliable AGENTS for a Life Insurance Company in Bombay, Liberal commission and allowances. Apply to:—Box No. 875, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2699

WANTED—SUGAR CANE POWER CRUSHER of Chattanooga or of any other make requiring 10 B.H.P. to drive. Apply with specifications and full particulars to HIRACHAND AMEECHAND SHAH, Shukrawar Peth, Sholapur. 2652

WANTED by an experienced Bengalee firm to represent a first class Life and Fire office in Calcutta for Bengal, Behar Orissa and Assam, with a decent office allowance and organising expenses. Communications to C. M., 154 Haris Mukerjee Road, Calcutta." 2656

AGENCIES WANTED by a businessman in Secunderabad is willing to take up agencies for H. E. H. The Nizam's dominions of firms of Bombay. Please ammunicate to: Box No. 876, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2712

WANTED—Influential and energetic AGENTS to work for our Company. Liberal terms offered. Apply to the RANCH SECRETARY, National Indian ife Insurance Co., Ltd., Lipton's Building, 33, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 2772

INVESTORS desirous of joining small company controlled and managed by experienced English Engineer, running very profitable motor transport business in Bombay, with unlimited supply of fuel guaranteed, independent of petrol shortage, profits over 100 per cent. certain. Apply for particulars to Box No. 883 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." Capital wanted to expand. Small investors welcomed. Brilliant opportunity. 3780

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Bandra, rich furniture of Japanese at E. R. Sequeira's No. 4, Chapel Road, Sopari Talao. 2755

WASTE FOR SALE—Offers are invited for Dropping Nos. 1 and 2, about 1,000 maunds. Samples can be had from KRISHNA MILLS, LTD., Beawar. 2813

4,000 to 5,000 square feet office accommodation required by European Engineerin Firm, September or October. Apply Box No 824, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle." 2370

FOR SALE—One grinding machine for sugar and spices, one country opener for ginning purpose and one W. Iron chimney 40ft. in length, and thickness of plate 4in. and 3/16in. respectively in the cast iron foundation plate. Apply SWAMADAS ISARDAS, Sukkur, Sind. 2625

TO BE LET.

KIRKEE "Large BUNGLOW TO LET, opposite Barmal Gurdu. Apply terms, Mrs. STETHEN, c/o Station Master, Kirkee for season.

TO LET on lease or monthly tenancy, first floor on Labernum Road, Gamdevi. Apply S. D. DAVAR, 41, Hornby Road. 2803

DELAY—DISAPPOINTMENT—HURRY UP—Now very few office rooms and godowns are left to be let in Great Western Buildings in Apollo Street, Fort. Apply:—JETHMAL NARANDAS & CO. 2495

BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED BUNGALOW for Princes and Nobles with Tennis, at Nepean Sea Road. Can also be preferred by European and Japanese firms and Princes. Apply MADHAVDAS GOCULDAS, Dadi Seth Estate, Plot No. 6, Chowpatti. 2786

TO BE LET—On long lease on large portion of land, about 5,000 square yards, situated at Kalachowky Road, near the Arthur Road, buildings for godowns or factories. Buildings will be constructed according to convenience and desire of the intended tenants. For further particulars apply to the landlord, Mr. ABDULKADER ABDOOLA HAJI DAWOOD at No. 151, Kambekar Street, Mandvi, or to his Engineers, Messrs. Contractor and Kanga, Hummum Street, Fort. 2808

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR MILLOWNERS AND INDUSTRIALISTS.

FIVE LACS square yards of land to be utilised for Industrial purposes, with Railway and Sea Transport facilities. Intending purchasers should apply for full particulars to

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY LAND and BUILDINGS CO., LTD.,
No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 2678

NOTICE.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of shares of running Tea Cos., either on decent commission or pay. Guarantee of business necessary. Apply stating experience, terms and other particulars to Box No. 885, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2762

NOTICE.

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LD.

RE: OVER DUE CALLS.

WITH respect to calls on shares of the abovenamed Company, payment which has not been made by members on the ground that they have sold their shares, it is notified that such shares are liable to forfiture unless the calls in arrears are paid forthwith and that notwithstanding such forfeiture the members on whose name such shares stand on the register of shareholders, shall continue to be liable for payment of such calls together with all interest and expenses incidental thereto.

(Sd). PILANI WADIA HALAI & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1920. 2774

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BY ORDER OF THE MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS DISPOSAL BOARD LONDON.

SALE OF STEAM AND MOTOR LAUNCHES.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of the following Steam and Motor Launches surplus to Government requirements in Mesopotamia now available for immediate delivery in the Port of Basrah:

TOWING LAUNCHES.

Known as T. L. 5 "Terrier," T. L. 6 "Setter," T. L. 20 "Arno," T. L. 24 "Miranda" and T. L. 27 "Adra." Overall dimensions 55 to 65 ft. long by 10ft. 6ins. by 4ft. Draught 3 to 4 ft. Speed 8 knots. Twin Screw. 4-Cylinder engines, 2 sets, 10-16 H.-P.
Hulls and engines in good condition.
Original cost Rs. 40,000 each.

STEAM LAUNCHES.

Known as L. 6 (Built 1915), L. 63 (Built 1917), L. 69 (Built 1916), L. 73 (Built 1915), L. 98 Steam Pinnace (Built 1918), L. 101 (Built 1915). Overall dimensions 50ft. by 10ft. by 5 ft., 6incs. Draught 3ft. to 3ft. 6ins. Speed 9 knots, 2-Cylinder engines, 8-16 H.-P.
Hulls and engines in good condition.
Original cost Rs. 25,000 each.
L. 79 "Sitiphon." 51ft. 9 ins. by 11 ft. 7 ins by 5ft. 6ins.
Draught 3 ft. Speed 8½ knots.
2-Cylinder engine.
Cost Rs. 19,000.
L. 80 "Watana Harim," 62 ft. 6 incs. by 13 ft. by 5 ft. 9 ins.
Draught 4 ft. Speed 9 knots.
2-Cylinder engine.
Cost Rs. 35,000.
L. 85 "Tana," 45 ft. 6 ins. by 9 ft. 2 ins. by 2 ft. 9 ins.
Draught 1 ft. 6 ins. Speed 6/7 knots, (Built U. K. 1918.)
Cost Rs. 35,000.
L. 71 "Ethel," 79 ft. 4 ins. by 12 ft. 8 ins. by 6 ft.
Draught 4 ft. 6 ins. Speed 12 knots.
6-Cylinder, 21-H.-P. engine.
Cost Rs. 70,000.

MOTOR LAUNCHES.

M. 32, M. 52 and M. 53. Length 22 to 26 ft. Speed 7 knots. 2-Cylinder, 6/8 H.-P. engine. Fitted with awnings, etc.
Cost £400 each.
M. 238 (Built 1917) 25 ft. long. Speed 7 knots. 2-Cylinder, 13/15 H.-P. Kelvin Engine. Fitted with awnings.
Cost £500.
M. 293 (Built 1917) 25 ft. long. Speed 9. 4-Cylinder, 10 H.-P., Ferro engine. Fitted with awning.
Cost £500.
M. 293 (Built 1917) 25 ft. long. Speed 9. 4-Cylinder, 10 H.-P., Ferro engine. Fitted with awnings and cushions.
Cost £500.
M. 79 and M. 286 (Built 1917) 25 to 30 ft. long Speed 8/9 knots. 4-Cylinder, 12/16 H.-P. Scripps engine. Fitter with awnings.
Cost £550 each.
M. 380 27 ft. Speed 7 knots. 2-Cylinder, 14 H.-P. Parsons engine. Fitted with awnings and cushions.
Cost £550.
M. 46 26 ft. Speed 9 knots, 4-Cylinder. 12/14 Kelvin.
Cost £600.
M. 389 (Built 1917) 20 ft. Speed 9 knots. 4-Cylinder 20 H.-P. Wolsley.
Cost £600.
M. 520, 35 ft. Speed 8½ knots. 2-Cylinder 16/18 H.-P. Standard engine.
Cost £650.
M. 197 (Built 1917) 20 ft. Speed 7½ knots. 4 Cylinder, 20-H.P. Vickers-Wolsley.
Cost £600.
Offers, in Rupees, should reach the Office of the Commissioner, on or before the 30th July, 1920.
Cable offers will be accepted, address "DISPOSALS" Baghdad.
Local agents can inspect on application to the Fleet Registrar Inland Water Transport Headquarters Basrah.
Offers will only be accepted for vessels as at present standing but Commissioner Disposal Board will undertake to place on board ocean steamer at purchaser's expense.
Enquiries for the purchase of other class of River Craft should be addressed to the undersigned. Prospective purchasers are invited to make nown their requirements.

THE COMMISSIONER.
Ministry of Munitions Disposal Board, Baghdad.
2646

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE

RUNNING OF RESTAURANT CARS ON THE PUNJAB MAIL TRAINS.

ON and from THURSDAY, the 15th July 1920, the running of Restaurant Cars on Nos. 1 Up and 2 Down Punjab Mail trains will be discontinued between Tundla Aligarh and the Restaurant Car, in consequence, will be detached from the Up Punjab Mail at Tundla and will there be attached to the Down Punjab Mail.

By Order,
P. C. SHERIDAN,
General Traffic Manager.

No. 68.
CALCUTTA, the 14th July, 1920. 2618

NOTICE.

SHIPPERS are hereby informed that the s.s. "Abydos" (to arrive from Calicut) will take cargo for Karachi and is expected to sail on or about the 5th of August, 1920. For rates and particulars please apply to the undersigned at 19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

For and on behalf of The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
PADAMSHINH NARSHIBHAI,
2783 Dirtotor.

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS

A direct monthly service from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Columbo, Singapore, Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of eight well be about the same as is charged from New York.

The first steamer of the Line s.s. "Katuna" is expected ready to load in Montreal about July 15th 1920. For further information apply cent per annum.

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Parsi Bazaar Street, Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd June 1920. 1899

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

S. S. "EASTERN KNIGHT."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, ex s. s. "EASTERN KNIGHT"", are hereby informed that the Steamer is due to arrive at Bombay on the 24th July. They are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for our countersignature.

Captain Robertson of Messrs. Ericson & Richards will attend the Docks every morning to survey damaged packages and applicants for survey in writing must reach the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge.

No survey will be granted on packages removed from the Landing Shed or wirehoused.

Shortages must immediately be reported and all claims submitted to the undersigned within thirty days of the arrival of the "Eastern Knight" or they will not be entertained.

SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
Agents.
United States Emergency Fleet Corporation.
Bombay, 23rd July, 1920. 2758

UNITED STATES EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

S. S. "ABRON".

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, by the S.S. "ABRON", are hereby informed at it has been transferred to the S.S. "EASTERN KNIGHT" due to arrive at Bombay on 24th July 1920. For further particulars please see our notice in to-day's issue of this paper under the heading "S.S. EASTERN KNIGHT".

SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
Agents.
United States Emergency Fleet Corporation.
Bombay, 23rd July, 1920. 2759

THE CHINA MILLS, LTD.

PERSONS desiring of purchasing the land buildings and machinery of the Company (30,925 square yards of land at Sewree and 48,000 spindles) are requested to communicate with Messrs. P. A. HORMASJEE & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Company at Nos. 2-6, Forbes Street, Rampart Row, Fort, and to submit their offers if any to them on or before the 2nd August.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1920.

By Order of the Board,
P. A. HORMASJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
2515 China Mills, Limited.

THE INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LTD.

OLD ISSUE.

4TH AND FINAL CALL OF RS. 15 PER SHARE ON 1,40,000 SHARES OF RS. 100 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by resolution on the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 1st August, 1920, and the holders in the said Shares are required within due date to forward remittance in payment to the Office of the Company at 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with scrip for endorsement.

By Order of the Board,
BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
7, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
June 15th, 1920. 1800

THE INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LTD.

NEW ISSUE.

1ST CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE ON 1,50,000 SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above Call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 1st August, 1920, and the holders on the said shares are required within due date to forward remittance in payment to the office of the Company at 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with scrip for endorsement.

By order of the Board,
BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
7, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
June 15th, 1920. 1801

THE INDIAN STANDARD WAGON COMPANY, LIMITED.

ORDINARY SHARES.

4TH AND FINAL CALL OF RS. 10 PER SHARE ON 40,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 100 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above Call has been made by Resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before 15th August, 1920, and the Holders of the said Shares are required within the date to forward remittance in payment to the office of the Company at 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with Scrip for endorsement.

By Order of the Board,
BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
7 Hastings Street, CALCUTTA,
June 30th, 1920. 2121

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CALLIANJEE GINNING AND PRESSING, CO., LTD,

THE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company are now open.

CALLIANJEE & SONS,
2761 Managing Agents.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A competent and experienced WEAVING MASTER with full knowledge of erecting a New Weaving Shed for the Birla Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd., Subzimandi, Delhi. Apply with testimonials and salary required to the undersigned.

R. K. BIRLA,
2591 Secretary.

AUCTION SALE OF A GINNING FACTORY

THE MUDRADDI COTTON GINNING FACTORY, situate in Hubli in the District of Dharwar, consisting of 16 Double Roller Gins, Platts make, a 20 N. H. P. rope driven Engine by Marshall Sons & Co. a Boiler of 100 lbs. pressure by Fallesten Hodgart Barelay Ld. a Lathe and a Drilling machine with all the accessories such as Shafting, Pullies, Leather and Paper rollers, Belts &c., &c., together with some parts of a fodder Press will be sold by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 29th July at 4 p.m. in the Factory compound. The Factory is open to inspection.

The sale will be subject to confirmation by the First Class Sub-Judge of Dharwar. The highest bidder will have to deposit 10 per cent. of his bid. The other conditions of the sale will be mentioned at the sale.

K. ANANDRAO,
Receiver.
Hubli, 7th July, 1920.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY CO.

(Incorporated in England.)

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAIN FOR INTER AND THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA.

ON and from MONDAY the 2nd August 1920, an Express Train for Inter and Third Class Passengers only will be introduced between Victoria Terminus and Poona to the following Time-table. Fares will be as for Mail trains.

2. On and from the same date the booking of Inter Class Passengers by the Poona Mail will be discontinued.

DOWN TRAIN.

14-15	Dep	V. T. Bombay.
15-7	Dep.	Kalyan.
15-42	Dep.	Neral
16-3	Dep.	Karjat.
17-16	Dep.	Khandalla.
17-42	Dep.	Lonavla.
18-10	Dep.	Talegaon
18-46	Dep.	Kirkee.
18-50	Arr.	Poona.

UP TRAIN.

12-0	Arr.	V. T. Bombay.
11-10	Dep.	Kalyan.
10-34	Dep.	Neral
10-15	Dep.	Karjat.
9-12	Dep.	Khandalla.
9-1	Dep.	Lonavla.
8-23	Dep.	Talegaon.
7-30	Dep.	Kirkee.
7-40	Dep.	Poona.

W. ALEXANDER,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
21-7-1920. 2788

PUBLIC WORKS, DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received in the office of the undersigned upto 3 p.m. (S. T.) on TUESDAY, the 3rd August, 1920, for Constructing Pasteur Institute and Stores at Parel, Bombay. The value of the work is about Rs. 1,42,500. Tender forms will be issued during the office hours, either on personal application or by duly authorized Agent. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 2,000 (two thousand only) in cash, or in Government Promissory Notes at the present market rates (cheques will not be accepted) should accompany each tender. Security Deposit as mentioned in the tender form will be required from the Contractor whose tender will be accepted. Forms of tender can be had from this Office on week days during office hours on payment of Re. 4 per form but no form will be issued on the day on which the tenders are to be received. The Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings, reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender.

S. V. RAJADHYAKSHA,
Executive Engineer,
Architectural District.
Public Works Building,
Bombay, 20th July, 1920. 2701

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase or lease for 99 years of the undermentioned valuable premises situate at the Junction of Mambadevi and Musjid Bunder Roads. The property has been let to several individuals as monthly tenants.

The Vendors are Trustees and they will enter into an agreement for sale or lease as the case may be subject to the sanction of the High Court. The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any other offer unless the sanction of the Court is obtained.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Bombay Pension and Tax Tenure, containing by admeasurement 579 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage, tenement, and shops standing thereon situate, lying and being at the Junction of Mumbadevi and Musjid Bunder Roads in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 2709, New Survey No. 374 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward Nos. 764, 780, 781, Street Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 and 85, 87 Mumbadevi and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the properties of Dada Makba, Maneckji Daruwalla and Hormasji Bharucha and beyond that by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Mumbadevi Road aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property of Panalal Zaveri and on or towards the South by the Musjid Bunder Road aforesaid.

For further particulars apply Messrs. Shamrao Mineshekar and Hilalal, Attorneys for 8 of the Trustees, at their Office No. 36, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to Messrs. Shroff and Vachha at their office at 373, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of July, 1920.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to Thursday, 5th August, 1920, for the construction of a new building at Nepean Sea Road.

Plans can be seen and copies of Schedule of Rates, conditions of contract and specification of materials and works obtained at the office of the undersigned.

The owner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

P. F. BALSARA,
A.R.I.B.A.,
Architect.
14, Medows Street,
Bombay, 24th July, 1920. 2621

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OUR client, Mr. BRIJ BIHARIDAS AGARVALA, of Calcutta, who till recently did business in shares in the Share Markets in Bombay through local brokers, hereby notifies to all those concerned that no transaction in shares or otherwise howsoever should be done or accepted in his name or on his behalf, except on the written instructions of our said client personally as he will not be responsible for or concerned with any transaction that is not done on his written instruction as aforesaid.

MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
Attorneys for Brij Biharidas Agarvala of Calcutta.
Eldon Road, 24th July, 1920. 2819

THE AMBAJI TARANGA LIGHT RAILWAY CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that the services of Mr. SOMCHAND JIWABHAI MEHTA, who was working in the office of the above Company as Bill Collector, are dispensed with from the 25th instant and if any payment due to this Company is paid to him by anybody it will be on the responsibility of the payer himself

G. K. DALAL,
Manager and Engineer-in-Chief.
2822

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING WEAVING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

TWO PREFERENCE SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 3157/58 of the Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Bomonsha Jamshedji Polishwala, have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within 15 days to the Agents at the Registered Office of the Company, York Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, otherwise two duplicate Share Certificates will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

DASTUR & Co.,
Solicitors, High Court.
2805

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England).

POONA RACES.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS will run between Victoria Terminus and Poona on 31st July, 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th, and 31st August, 1st, 4th, 9th, 11th, 18th, 23rd, and 25th September, 2nd, and 4th October 1920 for the Poona Races.

Two special trains will run on each date i.e. one for first and the other for second class passengers, on no account will a third train be run.

For full particulars, see poster notice at stations on this Railway or apply to the Station Superintendent, Victoria Terminus or to the undersigned.

W. ALEXANDER,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1920. 2752

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of India Rubber Knee Boots either by single, pairs or for larger quantities. These boots are English and American make an perfectly new and in good condition.

The boots may be inspected at the office of the CONTROLLER (Sales), BOARD OF INDUSTRIES and MUNITIONS, New Customs House, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay to whom offers should be made. 2810

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

SECOND CALL OF RUPEES SEVEN, ANNAS EIGHT PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Directors held on the 15th day of July 1920 a Call of Rupees 7 annas 8 per share was made and it was determined that such Call should be paid on the 1st day of November 1920 at the Head Office of the Bank, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay, or at any of the following Branches:—

Sub-branches:—Shroff Bazaar (Shaik Memon Street) Share Bazaar (Apollo Street).
CALCUTTA: (28, Dalhousie Square).
Sub-branch:—Bara Bazaar.
CAWNPORE,.
Sub-branch:—Chandausi.
HYDERABAD, (Deccan).
LUCKNOW.
Sub-branch:—Hathras.
MADRAS, (9, Popham's Broadway).
RANGOON

and that interest at the rate of nine per centum per annum will be charged on all amounts not paid on the due date from such date date of payment. The payments in respect of this Call will only be accepted if the amount covers the Call due on all the Shares of which members are registered as holders on the 12th day of September 1920 and upon production of the Notice which will be sent to all such shareholders through the post. Any shareholder not having received this Notice by the 15th day of October 1920 should immediately communicate with the Tata Industrial Bank Limited, Share Transfer Department, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay, when a duplicate will be issued.

All remittances must be made in Government Currency Notes, or by cheques or Bankers' drafts payable in Bombay free of charge. Payments by Money Order cannot be accepted and will be returned.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 15th day of September to the 30th day of September 1920 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
R. H. PARKER,
Secretary.
16th, July, 1920. 2823

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ANNUAL "JASHAN

Of ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE PARSI STUDENTS (present and past) on the 31st instant at the ALLBLESS-BAG. Fee Rs. 6. Write SECRETARY, St. Xavier's College, before the 28th instant. 2799

NOTICE.

OWING to the big fire in the Mulji Jetha Market, all the business is practically suspended, but we beg to announce to our customers and patrons that the business of the firms of Messrs. Bhoocandas Govindji and Lalji Govindji will be carried in their own premises, situated at Vithaldas Road, off Princess Street.

BHOOCANDAS GOVINDJI.
LALJI GOVINDJI.

Vithaldas Road,
Bombay, 26-7-20. 2818

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JAGJIWAN UJAMSEY has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 13, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Military Square Lane, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 470 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 4931 and New Survey No. 9478, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Medows Street, on or towards the West by the property of Maneckji Sorabji Wadia, on or towards the North by the property of American Church and on or towards the South by the Military Square Lane, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1125 and Street Nos. 23 and 24.

Dated this 23rd day of July, 1920.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

2804

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. KANJIBHAI JHEVER has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Mr. IBRAHIM PRADHAN MISTRY.

All persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage charge, sale or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof.

All claims, if any, which are not so received will be considered null and void and waived and the purchase shall be completed without reference to any such claim.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land together with messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being in Plot No. 39 of the Board's Sauparibang Estate in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 796 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North-East by a 26 feet Road, on the South-East by property of the Board reserved for a school site, on the South-West by Plot No. 40 of the said Estate and on the North-West by a 26 feet Road and bearing part of New Survey No. 2589, and assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No. 585 (4) and Street No. 2 C.

Dated tihs 24th day of July, 1920.

KANGA & SAYANI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

2801

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

(SECTIONS 27 AND ORDER 5, RULES 1 AND 5, CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.)

In the Court of the Sub-Judge, First Class, Ajmer-Merwara, Ajmer.

Civil Suit No. 113 of 1920.

Seth Birdhi Chand and Seth Sri Kishen Dass, deceased, represented by Lal Chund and Piary Lal, under the guardianship of Seth Birdhi Chand ..... Plaintiff

versus

Narain Rao, father's name not known, Dakshni, resident of Ratnagiri ..... Defendant.

To

Narain Rao, father's name not known, Dakshni of Ratnagiri.

WHEREAS the plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 677/3, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a duly authorized pleader of the Court, duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on the 19th day of August, 1920, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the above-named plaintiff; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses on that day; and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before-mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you, or send by your pleader, which the plaintiff desires to inspect, and any document on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court this 17th day of July, 1920.

OMKARNATH,
Pleader,
Sub-Judge's Court,
Ajmer.

SEAL.

NOTICE—(1) Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord you can have summons from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness and the production of any document that you have a right to call upon the witness to produce on applying to the Court at any time before the trial, on your depositing their necessary subsistence money.

(2) If you admit the demand you should pay the money into Court, with the costs of the suit, to avoid the summary execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property, or both, if necessary.

NOTE.—If written Statements are required, say, you are for such a party is, as the case may be) required to put in a written Statement by the day of 1920.

2764

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai AMTUZOHRA BEGUM, wife of Huseinbhai Abdul Karim Vasi and daughter of Salebhoy Dawoodkhan, of Bombay, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and ground rent land together with the messuage, dwelling house, standing thereon, situate at Khaudia Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 136 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3017, New No. 9953, Old Survey Nos. 2691, 4413 and New Survey No. 4103, and bounded on the East by Khaudia Street aforesaid, on the West partly by the property now or late of Gulamhussen Esmailji Lakdawalla and partly by the property now or late of Valabhdas Laldas Ramji, on the North by the property now or late of Ahmed Saheb Bapoo Saheb Kaffray, on the South by the property now or late of Aimabai, wife of Bapoo Saheb Kaffray, and which premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 368-369 and Street No. 24 (1) and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenant of the Vendor.

Dated this 23rd day of July, 1920.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

2797

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RATANSHAW ARDESHIR PARAKH has contracted to sell absolutely to our client the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Banganga, Walkeshwar, containing by admeasurement 220 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No 7261 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3221, Street No. 35, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the property of Javaram Dadra on the West by the property of Pandhrang Shridhar, on the North by Private Road and vacant ground belonging to the Temple of Walkeshwar and on the South by the property of Laxuman Dhondu.

Dated this 24th day of July, 1920.

JEHANGIR & SEERVAI.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

2811

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF EMPTY BARRELS OF BEER, TUBS, (TABLES, AND CHAIRS, ETC.

Under instructions from the President of the "Embarkation Staff Institute," Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 27th July 1920, at 3 p.m., (S.T.) on the premises of the Shed No. 3, Alexandra Dock the following:—

A big lot of empty barrels of beer tubs, chairs, benches with tables, lanterns stores, etc.

N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

Auction Sale of Household Furniture, Sundry Articles, Bicycles, Motor Cars, Carriages, Horses, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 26th July, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, household furniture and sundry articles:—

Furniture such as drawing room suites, mirror-door almyrahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy, teapoys, cupboards, sideboards, book stands, etc., etc.

One lot saddlery, 2 enamelled bath tubs.
4 hanging electric fans,
One four-seater "Brisco" Motor Car
One "Grant," Motor Car.
By order of the Office concerned:—
1,200 cwts mica.
55 mule tanks.

Under instructions from Kenneth McI. Kemp Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the Insolvents Tokersy Kanji and Co.

4 lad coins.

Under instructions from H. C. B. Mitchell Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay and the Administrator of the Estate and effects of the deceased Manjulabhai.

Gold vajortick, bangles and kadas, silver langers and googrees, cooking utensils, picture frames, cupboard, wearings apparels, carpet bedding, etc.

By order of the Postmaster-General of Bombay.

Unserviceable articles such as Time-pieces, clocks, drill and canvas bags, gunny bags, leather bags, and portfolios, chairs, hurricane lanterns, parcel scales, tent, safes, empty ink bottles, etc.

By order of the Insurance Company.

30 pieces of grey sheeting, damaged by salt water (each piece of 30 yards).

On account and risk of the defaulting purchasers C. P. and Co., of Mulji Jetha Market

5 bales of blankets.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Under instructions from Kenneth McI. Kemp Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of Tokersi Kanji and Co.

One Ford Motor Car No. 2299.
Bicycles, carriages, horses, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th July, 1920.

SITUATION WANTED.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF 110 BALES BHUSAWAL COTTON.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 26th ins. at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green, Colaba, by order of Seth Jetha Devji and on account and at the risk of Seth Manckchand Pirchand of Bhusaval.

110 bales Bhusawal Cotton.

Above bales are lying in the godown of Seth Jetha Devji at Colaba.

SALE THIS DAY MONDAY, THE 26TH JULY 1920 AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.)

UCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS BADSHAH BUILDING SITUATE AT NARAYAN DHRU STREET ALIAS BARBHAYA MOHOLLA.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th July 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will, under instructions from Mr. Morarji Mathuradas Kamdar, the surviving mortgagee of e said property in exercise of the power of sale contained in the indenture of Mortgage deed and the deed of further charge dated the 25th day of September 1914 and the 22nd day of December 1916, respectively and made between Haridas Ranchhodas Lavji of the one part and Valabai widow of Vasanji Nandji (since deceased) and the said Morarji Mathuradas Kamdar of the other part, sell by Public Auction at the premises, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land containing by admeasurement 424 square yards or thereabouts together with messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 833 and 924 and Street Nos. 16-22 and 9-13 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2100 all hich premises are situate on the West side Narayan Dhru Street without the Fort of ombay in the Registration Sub-district of ombay and are bounded on or towards the est by the property of Hyderalli Cassumji nd Sons, on or towards the North by the operty of Sonabai Vishwanathji and partly Narayan Dhru Cross Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Vanmali van.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and nspection of title deeds can be had of the endor's Attorneys Messrs. Madhowji Kamar and Chhotubhai at their office at Eldon oad, Fort, or of the undersigned.

Auction Sale of a very valuable landed property situate at Kalbadevi Road, fronting three important roads.

On SATURDAY, the 14th August, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of the owner, the undermentioned very valuable landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenements and building standing thereon situate, lying and being at the Eastern side of Kalbadevi Road in Takwadi without the Fort Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 86 and a half square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 21 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 369 and Street No. 65 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the Takwadi Lane, on or towards the West by the said Kalbadevi Road on or towards the North by the Kalbadevi Cross Lane leading to Takwadi and on or towards the South by the property of Manekbai, and which premises were lately occupied by K. K. Suntoke Esqr., High Court Pleader.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds can be had of the Vendor's attorney D. J. Mantri Esqr. at his office at Medows Street, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th July, 1920.

MESSRS. MODY & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 31ST DAY OF JULY, 1920 AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

Auction Sale of very rich handsome dining drawing and bedroom artistic design furniture, sweet toned, grand rarely used (almost new) "S. Rose & Co.'s" Brinsmead cottage piano, silverware, glassware, crockery, dinner service, English bath tub, etc. Messrs. MODY & CO., will on Saturday the 31st day of July, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Apollo Bunder "Sorab House". The following household furniture, comprising, dining table, dining chairs side board, dinner wagon, mirror almirahs, clothes and gown press, chesterfield sofa, rolled top table, riding saddle, phonograph and records, drawing room carpet, drawing room sofas and chairs, book case, dressing chest of drawers, and tables, marble wash hand tables and sets, English bath tub, sweet toned S. Rose & Co.'s "Brinsmead" cottage piano, piano settee, iron double cot, iron craddle, old china vases, iron safe on stand by "Anderson", Singer hand sewing machine, teapoys, revolving bookstand, Jost fan, electric table fan, easy chairs, clothes basket, card table, pirambulator, screen, writing table, brass hall-lamp, hanging lamp, glassware, crockery, dinner service, platedware, cooking utensils, etc.

Property of "D Lea" Esquire of Port Trust.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

Good opportunity for Bankers, Jewellers and Solicitors' firms one Milner's patent double-door safe size 5½ x 4½ x 3 ft.

Price Rs. 1,800 or near offer.
One Godrej safe on stand.
Price Rs. 1,700 or near offer.
Size 48 inches.

Apply MODY & Co., Auctioneers, Medow Street, Fort.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th July, 1920.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS,
23, Churchgate Street.

Under instructions from Kashinath Narayan constituted Attorney for Messrs. Hijos de Manuel Alberola of Novelda (Spain) and on account and risk of defaulting purchasers Messrs. Mohanlal Keshavlal, Messrs. BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 27th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in Mirchi Gally, Mandvi at the shop of Messrs. Jagjivan Motichand one case pure Saffron (new crop) marked M. K 58 containing 26 pounds of pure Saffron in 1lbs. nett tin.

Deposit 25 per cent.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th July, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

On SUNDAY, the 1st August, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla behind the Club hoad very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large and small dining tables, arm and without arm chairs, rich side-board and dumb waiters, very rich drawing room, suites in 18 pieces, extra large size rich dining room carpet, blackwood cabinet mirror chinoniers, fancy electric hanging 6 and 8 lights chandeliers, wall and table clocks, one nearly new full size slate billiard table with balls, and cues, etc., one sweet-tone piano, rich majolica and mahogazined jardeniers, very rich oil paintings and engravings, easy chairs, rich oil paintings and engravings, easy chairs, rich oil door bookcases, writing tables, revolving bookstands, taj pattern cabinet, phonographs, large and small musical boxes, with Hindoostani tunes single and double bedsteads mirror and panel door almyrahs, dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, single and double meat-safes one large teakwood partition, fancy figures, ornaments, vases old China ware, piecycles, one 4-cylinder Maxwell Landaulette, motor cars etc., etc. The property of Abdoola Abdool Rahim, Esq.

The property of another gentlemen:—

One 35 H.-P. 8 cylinder, 4 seater, Scripps Booth Motor Car electrically equipped, complete with tools, in good running good order.

One De Dion 4 seater 12-15 H.-P. 4 cylinder Touring Car.

One 5 seater 15 H.-P. 4 cylinder Motor Car.

One 12-15 H.-P. 4 cylinder Studebaker Motor Car nearly new.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FORAS ROAD, GRANT ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jamnadas Purshottam and Kallianji Lalji the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Jayaram Limbaji Balshroff the mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an—Indenture of Mortgage dated the 23rd day of April, 1919, and made between the said Jayaram Limbaji Balshroff of the one part and the said Jamnadas Purshottam and Kallianji Lalji of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the Premises the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Foras land (now redeemed) together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at and fronting the Foras Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 392 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 419 and 450. New No. 13959 Old Survey No. 131 and New Survey No. 2/6983 and bounded on the East and North by the property of Rajamali Tyabali on the West by the property of V. Parulkar and on the South by the said Foras Road and the Buildings thereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E Ward Nos. 4909, 4910, 4911, 4912, 3069, 3070 and 3071 and Street Nos. 225, 227, 229, 231 1 and 2 and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the Mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanjee Kola and Co. Attorneys, for the mortgagees or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT HORNBY ROAD FORT OPPOSITE FLORA FOUNTAIN AND AT THE CORNER OF HORNBY ROAD AND NANABHAI LANE.

By order of the Trustees of the indenture of trust dated 10th January 1896 made between Jehangir Edalji Dinsey and others, who have been authorised to sell the undermentioned property by an order made by the High Court, on the 30th of March, 1920, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by public auction, at the premises, the undermentioned property, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of July 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Hornby Row in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighty-one square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 13 and 15 and by the Collector of Quit and Ground rent formerly under No. 182 and now under No. 5035 and bearing Old Survey No. 4, New Survey No. 9407, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A No. 1363 and Street Nos. 369, 371, which premises were formerly in the occupation of Mr. C. Jost and other tenants and now in the occupation of Messrs. Pundole and Sons and others and are bounded on the East by the public water well called Chimnajee's Well and on the West by the said Hornby Row on the North by Nanabhai Lane and on the South by the property of Dinshaw Hormasji Batliwala and now of Sir Yusuf Mahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Co. Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

Auction Sale of 20,447 bags good 2 twills secondhand.

On THURSDAY, the 29th July at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Ralli Bros' godown, Kurla Street, Dana Bunder, by order of Messrs. Ralli Bros. Agents, to the Controller of Contracts.

20,447 good 2 twills secondhand bags packed in bundles of 100 pieces each.

A deposit of 25 per cent., will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE CORNER OF APOLLO AND FORBES STREETS WITHIN THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dharamsi and Coy. attorneys for Mr. N. H Moos the Receiver in Suit No. 425 of 1920 filed in the High Court, by Bai Jainabai, widow of Hajee Ebrahim Tyeb against Alli Mahomed Haji Suleman and others and in terms of the consent Decree in the said Suit dated the 7th day of June, 1920, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties on MONDAY, the 16th day of August 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of quit or ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing there on situate lying and being at the corner of Apollo and Forbes Streets within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement nine hundred and forty square yards or thereabouts and registered together with the property hereinafter secondly described in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 9, New No. 4834, Old Survey No. 1404 and New Survey No. 9512 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property hereinafter secondly described on or towards the West by the property formerly of Haji Hassam but now of Shaikh Abdool Rahiman Motiwala and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under A Ward No. 1026 and 1027 and Street No. 32-34, 1-2.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at the corner of Apollo Street and British Hotel Lane within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and sixty square yards or thereabouts and registered together with the property hereinbefore firstly described

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—(Contd.)

in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 9, New No. 4834, Old Survey, No. 1404 and New Survey No. 9512 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the North by the said British Hotel Lane on or towards the South by the property hereinbefore first described, on or towards the East by the said Apollo Street and on or towards the West by the property formerly of Haji Hassam but now of Shaik Abdool Rahiman Motivala which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1028 and Street Nosfl 42-44-46.

For further particulars and conditions sale apply to Messrs. Dharamsi and Co., Solicitors at 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay or to the Receiver at 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VAULABLE PROPERTY SITUATE ON THE JUNCTION OF FALKLAND ROAD AND 1ST CARPENTER STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dharamsi & Co., attorneys for Mr. N. H. Moos, the Receiver in Suit No. 425 of 1920 filed in the High Court by Bai Jainabai, widow of Haji Ebrahim Tyeb against Alli Mahomed Haji Suleman and others and in terms of the Consent Decree in the said suit, dated the 7th day of June 1920, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties on Tuesday, the 17th day of August 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises erected and built thereon situate lying and being on the junction of Falkland Road and 1st Carpenter Street in the New Town in the City of Bombay containing by admeasurement on the East Side 55 (fifty-five) feet on the West side 51 (fifty-one) feet and six inches on the North side 18 feet, and 3 inches and on the South side, 39 (thirty-nine) feet be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the said Falkland Road on or towards the West by the house of Umaji Santooji on or towards the North by the 1st Carpenter Street on or towards the South by the public passage and assessed by the Collector Old Nos. 1708 and 3113 Collector's New No. 8880 Old Survey No. 484 and 4456 and New Survey No. 5166 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under E Ward No. 6568 and Street No. 107-109, 111 and 18-20-22-24-26 and 28.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Dharamsi and Co., Solicitors at 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Receiver at 57, Esplanade Road Fort, or to the undersigned.

Auction Sale of a very valuable immoveable property situate on the Northern side of the Bellasis Road, Byculla without the Fort of Bombay.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dharamsi and Co., attorneys for Mr. N. H. Moos, the Receiver in Suit No. 423 of 1920 filed in the High Court by Bai Jainabai widow of Haji Ebrahim Tleb against Alli Mahomed Haji Suleman and others and in terms of the Consent Decree in the said Suit dated the 7th day of June 1920 Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of August 1920 at 4-30 (St. T.) on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground formerly of the Foras tenure (but since redeemed from the payment of all Foras) together with the messuage, tenement, or bungalows and other buildings standing thereon situate lying and being on the Northern side of the Bellasis Road Byculla without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement three thousand three hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts and formerly registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 484 New No. C/13998 and New Survey No. 1B/3576 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Mahomed Ravji on or towards the West by the property of the Bombay Stable Company and others on or towards the North by the property of Merwanji Pestonji Cooper or Engineer and on or towards the South by the footh-path and beyond it by the Bellasis Road aforesaid which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 3311, 3312 (1) 3314, 3313 and Street Nos. 219, 1 3, 4 Ward No. 3312 (2) Street No. 1A Ward No. 3313 Street No. 2 Bellasis Road and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants and are more particularly delineated in the plan thereof hereto annexed and thereon surrounded by a red border.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dharamsi and Co., Solicitors at 3, Church Gate Street, Forth Bombay or to the Receiver at 57, Esplanade Raod Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 26th July 1920.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4193.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED BAGS OF GRAIN, ETC.

Under instructions received from the B. B. & C. I. Railway, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder Goods Shed at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on MONDAY, the 26th July, 1920, the following articles:—

Several bags of wheat, gram dall, Tulseed; Urad, Barley, Cholla etc., bales of Hemp empty cases tins of ghee pieces of timber loose lot of ground seeds, cotton, etc.

AUCTION SALE of Motor Lorries, Tractors, Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, belonging to the Imperial Government.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Board of Industries and Munitions, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th August 1920, at 2-30 p.m., at Government Stock Depot, Hazi Bunder, Sewree, the following Motor Lorries, Cars, Tractors and Cycles.

2 Holt Cater Pillar Tractors.
1 Napier Workshop Lorry.
2 F. W. D. Lorries (four wheel driver.)
15 Packard Lorries.
5 Ford Vanettes.
7 Motor bicycles (Ariel, Douglas, A. J. C. Rover, B. S. A., Rudge, Whitworth and Harley Davidson).

The above motor lorries, tractors, cars and cycles have been used during war and are surplus to the requirements of the Government.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th July, 1920.

MESSRS. MUSSAJEE JAFERAJEE.

Under the kind instruction received from the Officer Incharge Divisional Clothing Depot, Kirkee, Messrs. Mussajee Jafferjee Government Auctioneer will hold a public auction at Clothing Depot, Kirkee Arsenal on WEDNESDAY, 28th July, 1920 at 2 p.m. of the following Stores:—

A large quantitify of Woolen and Cotton Army Clothing, Blankets Greatcoats, Shirts, Towels, Trousers, Coats, Pyjamas, Mosquitos Curtain, Ammunition Boots Suttrangees, Jerseys Putties mittens warm, Socks, Razais and etc.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.

Bombay, 26th July, 1920.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS,

July 24.

S S Patricia, Wilkie, Liverpool.
S S Moora, Mann, Karachi.
S S Massilia, Walter, Liverpool.
S S Varda, Cammack, Suez.

DEPARTURES

July 25.

S S Taian Maru, Kawashima, Kobe.
S S City of Karachi, Macdonald, Rangoon.
S S Zavani, Marryliss, Jeddah.

S S Patricia:—The steamer Patricia, 9012 tons, Captain J Wilkie, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and 150 passengers.

S S Moora:—The steamer Moora, 3163 tons, Captain C E Mann, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Massilia:—The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, 3251 tons, Captain M J Walter, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and 30 passengers.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varela, 1932 tons, Captain F R Cammack, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Suez, with troops.

S S Taian Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Taian Maru, 849 tons, Captain Y Kawashima, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Kobe, etc., with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S S City of Karachi:—The City Line steamer City of Karachi, 3520 tons, Captain K Macdonald, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Zavani:—The steamer Zavani, 2627 tons, Captain J C Marryliss, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 1000 pilgrims.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Saturday, 24th July 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Khosrou	..Jeddah	26-7	..T M & Co
E Bamora	..P Gulf	29-7	..M M & Co
F Bahadur	..Coast Ports	N F	..T M & Co
H Shahzad Maru	..	N F	..Y K Kaisha
K Sabarmati	..Marmagoa	24-7	..K N & Co
M Bayat	.. N F	N F	..M M & Co
N Humble	..Karachi	N F	..M M & Co
O Warda	..Bushra	25-7	..M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Irrawadi	..Karachi	25-7	..K N & Co
Indravati	.. N F	N F	..K N & Co
Mahanadi	.. N F	N F	..K N & Co
Saraswati	.. N F	N F	..K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Talan Maru	..Hobe	24-7	..N Y Kaisha
5 Boats of Yeddo	.. N F	N F	..W & A G & Co
9 Gaskbridge	..Hull or Dunkirk	31-7	..W & A G & Co
7 Sommen	..New York	N F	..Graham & Co
14 Linga	..Karachi	26-7	..M M & Co
16 Zayool	..Red sea Ports	N F	HS Shusmary & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Kandy	..Bushra	N F	..Graham & Co
2 Marsilia	..Liverpool	8-8	..W & A G & Co
3 Varela	.. N F	23-7	..M M & Co
3 Patricia	.. N F	N F	..K N & Co
4 Gambhira	..Rangoon	N F	..M M & Co
5 Scindia	..Liverpool	28-7	..W & A G & Co
6 City of Chesla	..Rangoon	24-7	..Graham & Co
8 Syria	..London	31-7	..M M & Co
10 Varela	..Suez	30-7	..M M & Co
12 Merkara	..Antwerp	28-7	..M M & Co
12 A Gray Cloud	..Calcutta	N F	..T M & Co
14 Karagola	.. N F	N F	..M M & Co
15 Vasna	..Bushra	26-7	..M M & Co
16 Rotenfels	..Calcutta	26-7	..W & A G & Co
B P Station Moreu	..London	24-7	..M M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Heron Gull	.. N F	2-8	..C B P T

MERWETHER DRY DOCK.

Kuphus	.. N F	24/27-7	..C B P T
Flamingo	.. N F	24/27-7	..C B P T
Bombay	.. N F	26/27-7	..C B P T

EXPORTS

July 24.

S S Syria for London:—1 case tobacco, Haver and Co; 127 cwts gum arabic, E Dossa and Co; 63 cwts fishmaws, 140 cwts gum olibanum, 210 cwts gum arabic, M Oomersee; 21 bales cow hides, P E Boyce and Sons; 12 bales wool raw, M K Shiraze; 1012 cwts linseed oil, R P Wagne and Co; 200 cwts buffalo horns, G H Ismail.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—11 bales wool raw, S M Shah; 47 bales wool raw, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co; 3200 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 50 bales cotton, Patel Bros.

S S Moora for Hull:—2000 cwts linseed, 160 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Markara for Hamburg:—385 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 51 cwts gum arabic, 10 cases mace, 52 bales cotton raw, M Oomersee; 38 bales cotton raw, D S Fraser and Co.

S S Markara for Antwerp:—2000 cwts linseed, B K Kaisha [illegible] 56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Eskbridge for Dunkirk:—250 bales cotton, Kilachand Devchand and Co; 5400 cwts groundnuts, Sandu and Co; 13 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 100 bales hemp, M B Kaisha.

S S Sommen for Philadelphia:—1 bale woollen carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Sommen for New York:—374 cwts gum kadava, 66 cwts groundnut seed, 77 cwts. koechoola, 495 cwts dry chillies, 87 cwts gum olibanum, 50 cwts cardamoms, M Jafferbhoy.

IMPORTS.

July 24.

S S Plassy from London, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—21 boxes gold bar, 18 cases biscuits, 42 cases 17 barrles wines, 28 barrels spirits, 150 cases gin, 647 cases whisky, 325 cases beer 16 cases perfumery, 22 bales

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTT

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 23rd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's prices
July	23.09
Aug.	24.74
Sept.	..
Oct.	23.29
Nov.	22.75
Dec.	22.31
Jan.	21.80
Feb.	..
Mar.	21.22
April	..
May	20.60
June	..

Prices taken at 10·10 a.m. nearest actual values.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

	Liverpool, July 23rd.
M.G. Bengal, Good	8.75
" " Fully Good	10.80
" " Fine	11.80
" No. 1 Oomra, Good	15.75
" " " Fully Good	16.75
" " " Fine	17.35
M.S. Broach, Good	19.60
" " Fully Good	20.10
" " Fine	20.60
M.G. Scinde, Good	9.37
" " Fully Good	10.32
" " Fine	10.82

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

	London, July 23rd. Bales.
Total Actual Export	6,000
" Forwarded	51,000
" Imports	36,000
" Stock	988,000
Actual Weekly Sales	47,000
Water Twist	4/7
Printers Cloth	14/6

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 24th

Futures at New York July	..	..	Not quoted.
" " Oct.	..	..	33.02
" " Jan.	..	..	30.57

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON,

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 24.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 427¼ for fully Good Broach July-Aug. The highest and lowest prices of the Sessions were Rs. 429 and Rs. 424, and the bazaar closed at Rs. 424. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 424, declined to Rs. 421¼, and closed at Rs. 421¼. Ready cotton continues quiet with little doing.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-Augt. ..	421½
Fully Good Bengal	September ..	197
Fine Oomras	September ..	251½
Good Southerns	July-Aug. ..	475

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

SETTLEMENT RATES 24TH JULY 1920.

	Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	202
Fully Good M.G. Broach	429
Fine M.G. Oomra	257
Good M.G. Southerns	432
" " "	426

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengal ..	..	225	205	180	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab ..	..	225	205	180	"
M.G. Oomras No. 3.	295	260	225	..	"
M.G. Central P No. 1	370	335	305	..	"
M.G. Central P No. 2	335	300	265	..	"
M.G. Broach ..	..	475	425	440	"
M.G. P. Americans ..	..	540	520	505	"
Saw G. Dharwar ..	..	505	490	475	"

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay's 24th July 1920.

American Rates Rulings Liverpool.

Jan—Feb.—Mar.—April.
22.42 21.75
+2 +1

May—June—July—August.
25 45
+1

Sept.—Oct.—Nov.—Dec.
23.87
+6

New York—New Orleans.

Jan.	..	..	32.15—41
July	..	..	42.50
Oct.	..	..	34.65—43

Waidas in Marwadi-Bazar—July 425.

Breach open F.G.M.G.—close:

Bengal Open	..	..	184—195
Do. Close	..	..	....
Oomra Open	..	..	246—253
Do. Close	..	..	....

Our opinion.—The ready market is very dull.

The room-rate for Broach 495. The market price remained steady on account of higher rates of the room, but declines now on account of low-rates. The market is quite lifeless. Opinion dull.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 24th:

	Market Rates:
Bank Telegraphic ..	1/10⅛
Bank Demand ..	1/10 5/16
Acceptance 3m/s ..	1/11⅛
Fcs. Demand ..	410
American Dollars	284
Hongkong "	208½
Shanghai	297½
Japan	192
Singap	126½

Market Steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKET.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

July, 24th 1920.

	per lb.	Rs: a: p
David	No. 10	1 0 0
Shyarji	No. 10½	0 15 6
Carkmbhai	No. 12½	1 2 6
Sagurji	No. 24	0 12 6
Japan	No. 40/1	2 13 6
Do.	No. 42/2	2 9 0
Do	No. 2/40	2 9 0

Blunt Razors.

Ground and set bright and keen as new at As. 8 each. New Handles fitted Re. 1 each. All Post Free. New Razors, ordinary and Safety, all kinds of Blades, Strops, Hones and Hypodermic Syringes Stocked. Surgical Instruments repaired. MATHEWS & CO., 80, Medows St. (Opp. Commercial), Bombay.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations

BRASS:

July, 24th 1920:

	Per md:	Rs: a: p
Brass	3/4	84 0 0
Do.	1	84 0 0
Do.	1¼	84 0 0
Do.	1½	83 0 0
Do.	1¾	83 0 0
Do.	2	82 0 0

COPPER:

	Per Md.	Rs: a: p
Copper	3/4	86 0 0
Do.	1	85 0 0
Do.	1¼	87 0 0
Do.	1½	87 0 0
Do.	1¾	88 0 0
Do.	2	89 0 0
Japanese Copper Barrs		85 0 0
Panch teka Joint		95 0 0
Copper English-Barrs		86 0 0
Brass-Barrs		40 0 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazzar Rates.

Bombay, July 24th 1920. 6 p. m:

Ready:	Bazaar Terms. Rs: a. p.	Bait. Delivery Rs a. p
Wheat White, Delhi 70-80	56 0 0	0 0 0
" " Cawnpore 76-86	56 0 0	0 0 0
" Karachi Bangla	55 0 0	0 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 4 0	11 12 0
" " Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 12 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	12 4 0	12 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	15 2 0	16 0 0
" Thin	14 12 0	15 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	90 0 0	18 4 0
" Gulzar 70-85	83 0 0	17 0 0
" Gulzar 50-56	76 0 0	15 8 0
" Black	67 0 0	14 0 0
Poppyseed, White	15 12 0	16 0 0
Groundnuts	75 0 0	15 4 0
Safflowrseed	5 14 0	0 0 0
Barley	42 0 0	.. .. ..
Castorseed	50 0 0	10 4 0
Cottonseeds	26 0 0	3 12 0

Forward:	Rs: a: p:
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	3 12 0
Linseed Sept.	16 8 3

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, July 24.

Bar Gold Ready Rs. 22/2.
Bar Silver Ready Rs. 100/8.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/10 5/8.
D. D. on London 1/10 3/4.
3 Mst. D/a 1/11 3/4.
D. D. on Paris Frc. 410.
2 Mst. D/a Frc. 485.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 145.
60 D/st. D/p Rs. 135.
American Cross Rate $ 3.79.
Paris Cross Rate Frc. 50.20.
London Silver spot D 54/6.
London Forward D 54.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 90.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1929-32 98/8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 59.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 65.
4 per cent Municipal Short dated 90.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 66.
4 per cent. Port Trust Short dated 66.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long dated 65.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The Market was fairly steady on account of bears covering.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2600 Bombay Cotton 2150 Bombay Dyeing 3675 Bradbury 750 Century 1235 Central India 5380 Colaba Land 3350 Currimbhoy 1240xd. David 1685 Fazulbhoy 1782½xd. Finlay 1375 Ind. Malwa 650 Kastoorchand 2350 Kohinoor 3875 Luxmi Cotton 3500, M. Petit 5100 Morarji 6000 New Great 1085 New City 940n Pabani 650xd. Pearls 1245xd Shapurji 430 Sholapur 14000 Simplex 905, Standard 3000 Swan 1360 Swadeshi 5470 Tata Mill 2450 Vishnu Cotton 1800.

RAILWAYS.

Ahd. Dholka 104 Ahd. Prantij 355 Amritsar Patti 93 Cen. Pro. Ry. 91 Hoshiarpur 67 Sialkote 70xd. Sindh Lt. Ry. 115xd. Upper Sindh 75xd. Tapti Valley 582/8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 925 Alcock 857½ B. Burma 782/8 B. Burma N. I. 28 pr. Bt. Burma Pet 18¾ B. Tramway 990 B. Floor 3200n. B. Steam 440 Bundi Cement 45 Ind. Cement 440 Katni Ordy 275 Katni Defd. 1450 Tata Iron Ordy 162½ Tata Iron Defd. 945 Tata Hydro 1110 Tata Oil 340 Tata Bank 37 B. I. G. Ins. ¼ pr.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd July 1920.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahs.	29.547 inchs.
Temperature of Air	81.9 Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.8 "
Dew Point	76.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.854 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 16).	9.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85.3 "
minimum do.	78.9 "
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW, WSW.
Movement of Wind	210 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.12 Inches.
Total fall during month	20.19 "
Do. do. year	29.67 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 24th	0.04 "

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 24th July 1920 was 29.753 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg.

In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0·11 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

Dr. N. A. F. Moos is returned to the Bombay Municipal Corporation by the Fellows of the Bombay University vice the Hon. Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad resigned. Dr. Moos was the only candidate nominated for election.

THE WEATHER.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 23.

Depression has further developed and lies off the Saugor Island and monsoon has strengthened in the Central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, Central Provinces, Konkan and north Hyderabad and local in east Punjab, Central India east and Malabar. A few falls also occurred in Assam, Bengal, Bihar Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, Mysore and north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy two inches, Moulmein six, Bassein three, Mandalay one and a half, Sambalpur four, Cuttack, Chaibassa three, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Meerut one, Roorkee three-quarters, Dehra Dun, Simla three, Ludhiana a half, Jubbulpore, Pendra, Raipur and Chanda one and a half, Seoni a quarter, Mercara and Gopalpur two.

Forecast:—Increase in Central India, Central Provinces and Hyderabad.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 24th July.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 24th July. 1918.	1919.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0·13	28·37	14·56	38·13
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0·49	30·72	13·49	41·13
Esplanade (Gok Tej. Hospital)	0·37	30·22	14·39	39·56
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0·29	31·96	16 10	43·78

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time	Depth on Sill	Day of Week	Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay mean Time.	Depth on Sill
	July	h. m.	ft. in.		July	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	26	m 8 55	25 0	26	m 1 30	18 5	
		7 48a	26 11		2 40a	21 5	
Tues.	27	m 9 43	25 8	27	m 2 21	18 2	
		8 42a	24 2		3 35a	20 10	
Wed.	28	m 10 21	23 4	28	m 3 4	17 9	
		9 47a	24 8		4 16a	20 2	
Thurs.	29	m 10 56	27 0	29	m 3 49	17 3	
		10 32a	25 3		4 52a	19 6	
Fri	30	m 11 28	27 7	30	m 4 36	16 9	
		10 10a	25 10		5 25a	18 10	
Sat.	31	m 5 0	24 7	31	m 11 40a	21 5	
	Aug.	5 25a	24 6	Aug.			
Sun.	1	m 7 32	24 6	1	m 0 24	18 6	
		6 30a	24 0		1 28a	21 8	

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 24th July 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Day temperature has fallen to the normal in the east and north Punjab; night temperature is in excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jhansi reports 0.48in. of rain, Cawnpore 0.38in. and Allahabad 0.43in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.54in. of rain and Ajmer a light shower. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded in Sind and are moderately clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is below normal at Jacobabad. Day temperature is below normal in east Rajputana; night temperature is in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general and in the eastern districts it has been heavy; Jubbulpore has had 1.12in., Saugor 0.48in., Hoshangabad 0.65in., Amraoti 0.29in., Nagpur 1.14in., Chanda 1.77in. and Raipur 7.97in. Skies are overcast. Humidity is in excess at Chanda. Day temperature is slightly or moderately below normal.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.13in., Ratnagiri 0.56in Mormugao 0.50in. and Karwar 0.40in. Skies are generally overcast.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.56in. of rain, Poona 0.15in., Nizamabad 0.18in., and Bijapur a light shower. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in slight excess at Bijapur. Day temperature is below normal in the north Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The depression that was reported to be lying off Saugor Island yesterday morning has entered the east of the Central Provinces and given heavy rain there, Raipur reporting 7.97in. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, the Central Provinces and the east of the United Provinces, and local in the west of the United Provinces, east Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and on the Madras Coast. Day temperature is low in east Rajputana, the Central Provinces and north Hyderabad. The monsoon is also strengthening on the west coast.

Forecast.—An increase of rainfall is likely in the west of the Central Provinces and the Konkan and an extension into Central India West and the north Bombay Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 23rd July 1920.

The depression has further developed and lies off Saugor Island and the monsoon has strengthened in the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, the Konkan and north Hyderabad, and local in the east Punjab, Central India East and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and on the north Madras coast.

[illegible] ready shown in the [illegible] Tavoy two inches; Moulmein six; Mandalay one and a half; Sambalpur four; Cuttack, Chaibassa three; Cawnpore, Lucknow, Meerut one; Roorkee three-quarters; Dehra Dun, Simla three; Ludhiana a half; Pendra one and a half; Seoni a quarter; Mercara, Gopalpur two.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 24th JULY 1920.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bunaire	90.9	85.2	82	0·1	0·1	0·0
Do. (23rd)	101.1	84.8	59	0	0	—0.08
Jask	103.9	83.0	62	0	0·01	—0.16
Muskat	101.4	91.8	26	0	0	—0.16
Do. (23rd)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	104.1	88.6	58		1.19	—0.72
Rawalpindi	97.2	70.2	66		4.18	—3.54
Lahore	100.6	83.2	64		1.10	—4.78
Hissar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala	96.0	80.7	81	..	6.54	—4.63
Delhi	96.4	82.6	84	..	10.64	+1.28
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	94.8	81.2	76	0.04	11.86	+1.23
Mainpuri	95.2	79.1	76	..	9.49	+1.20
Jhansi	90.7	78.2	93	0.48	7.64	—5.48
Cawnpore	93.6	78.2	86	0.38	9.04	—2.19
Allahabad	93.8	78.8	83	0.43	26.88	+7.47
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	104.1	88.0	52	..	1.00	+0.01
Karachi	88.6	82.1	85	..	0.01	—3.20
Ajmer	96.2	77.4	91	0.06	14.98	+7.41
Jaipur	85.7	76.9	79	0.54	17..3	+9.51
Kotah	86.0	78.0	81	..	11.38	+1.30
Mount Abu	71.8	65.9	84	..	20.42	—1.29
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	88.8	79.1	87	..	7.30	0
Dwarka	85.5	81.5	84	..	7.94	—0.73
Veraval	88.1	80.6	86	0.02	15.76	+6.64
Rajkot	91.1	77.7	90	..	14.76	+4.80
Bhavnagar Para	90.1	78.8	81	..	17.64	+8.05
Surat	86.1	79.3	91	0.03	19.41	—2.67
Ahmedabad	90.3	79.1	84	..	14.39	+0.02
Deesa	88.2	77.8	85	0.02	8.85	—0.58
Neemuch	82.9	74.8	91	..	16.97	+6.16
Indore	81.2	72.5	94	0.05	23.33	+10.12
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	80.8	74.8	91	1.12	13.67	—7.58
Saugor	82.2	72.9	96	0.48	15.23	+1.94
Hoshangabad	83.7	74.2	93	0.05	14.27	—3.63
Khandwa	80.5	73.3	90	0.06	15.76	+3.47
Akola	81.9	75.1	86	0.03	5.29	—7.91
Amraoti	79.3	73.7	95	0.29	7.53	—6.46
Nagpur	79.6	73.6	93	0.14	12.55	—7.50
Chanda	78.5	73.4	95	1.77	17.97	—3.22
Raipur	81.6	73.1	91	7.97	18.38	—0 53
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.2	78.0	86	0.13	28.37	—11.85
Ratnagiri	83.2	75.1	91	0.56	33.87	—23.64
Mormugao	83.5	76.9	91	0.50	48.18	—7.52
Karwar	84.8	77.2	86	0.40	52.25	—17.48
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Belgaum	84.8	73.9	89	0.03	3.03	—5.56
Malegaon	80.7	71.6	78	..	2.39	—5.76
Ahmednagar	77.0	70.9	94	0.15	9.91	—0.81
Poona	89.6	73.0	85	0.02	1.70	—6.63
Sholapur	85.4	70.9	90	0.09	4.73	—0.28
Bijapur	73.5	67.7	93	0.56	21.00	—0.56
Belgaum	79.8	70.5	91	0.05	2.29	—8.56
Aurangabad	81.7	71.3	93	0.18	13.64	+0.34
Hyderabad (Indu.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nizamabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
MALABAR & CEYLON.						
Mangalore	83.7	75.2	87	0.48	74.97	+7.45
Calicut	80.8	75.9	95	0.60	85.23	+26.66
Cochin	85.3	74.7	86	0.92	64.95	+17.76
Colombo	85.8	78.8	88	0.41	19.29	+7.17
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.1	77.7	65	0.12	4.64	—4.54
Bellary	86.2	78.7	62	0.03	0.73	—3.60
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	101.0	79.2	74	0.14	1.54	—5.23
Bangalore	83.3	67.2	81	..	3.73	—2.36
Coimbatore	85.5	72.9	84	0.06	3.53	—2.35
Trichinopoly	96.9	80.2	59	..	0.93	—1.67
Negapatam	86.7	81.2	71	..	3.70	—1.94

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⅝	0 13	0 4	2¼	2 4	0 10
¾	0 14	0 5	2⅜	2 10	0 10
⅞	0 14	0 5	2½	2 12	0 10
1	0 14	0 6	2⅝	3 0	0 10
1⅛	1 0	0 6	2¾	3 3	0 12
1¼	1 8	0 7	2⅞	3 4	0 14
1⅜	1 9	0 7	3	3 8	0 14
1½	1 10	0 8	3¼	4 0	1 0
1⅝	1 10	0 8	3½	5 0	1 2
1¾	1 12	0 9	3¾	5 12	1 4
1⅞	1 14	0 9	4	6 12	1 8

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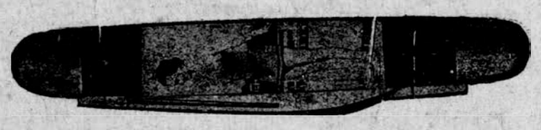

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TURKISH PEACE AND "THE INDEPENDENT."

AN ATTITUDE TOWARDS MESOPOTAMIA.

(From our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, July 23.

Commenting on the allied note on the Turkish peace terms, the "Independent" refers to the counsel for the abandonment of the Khilafat agitation taking peace imposed as the settled fact and asks "but can we accept it in the spirit of submissions to the inevitable. It goes on we must of course submit to the will of God. But no man knows that well until he has done everything that lay in his power to do to attain his end. Have we done everything that we can do in this matter? That is the question. Now apart from the general question of withdrawing co-operation from the Government within such limits as reason and the laws of the realm allow, there are certain other things that may well be done at once as a protest against the Turkish peace. Mesopotamia was practically conquered by our own sepoys and we are not sure that the whole of our war contribution did not go to meet the expenses of the Mesopotamian campaign. Even now the settlement of Mesopotamia is being carried on with the help of the Indian agencies, both civil and military. And it should be our first duty now to oppose the employment of the Indian soldiers and the Indian labourers and the Indian officers in the civil administration of the country. Henceforth Great Britain wants Mesopotamia and Mosul for her own capitalists. She has given the Mesopotamiain mandate to herself. Let her manage it herself with her own men and money. Why should Indian blood and Indian money be spent for helping the spoiliation of the Turkish Empire? Mesopotamia has not as yet been settled. It will not be for a long time to come. And there will be a continuous trouble with the native populations; and no Indian should be sent to fight the Arabs in Mesopotamia or elsewhere. And not a pie of Indian money must be directly or indirectly spent on this new British territory.

INCIDENT IN LAHORE JAIL.

MURDEROUS ATTACK ON JAIL SUPERINTENDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, July 22.

The "C. M. Gazette" says:—A lively incident was witnessed in the Lahore Central Jail yesterday morning, when a prisoner made a murderous attack on the Jail Superintendent Mr. D. Donald. Mr. Donald was visiting the Durrie factory, when a prisoner intimating that he had a request to make suddenly threw a stone weighing several cwts. at the Superintend's head. The stone hit Mr. Donald on the shoulder and then hit another prisoner. The assailment had a spiked fork with him but before he could do further damage he was disarmed and secured by four other men who were witnesses to the incident. The prisoner was at one time a warder, but had been dismissed whilst in Hoshiarpur district. He committed a murder, for which he was sentenced to 14 years imprisonment last year and when undergoing the sentence he made a desperate attempt on the life of a fellow prisoner.

THE DAMUDAR RIVER.

WATER REACHES DANGER POINT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 23.

On account of heavy rain, the water in the Damudar river has risen almost to its danger point and that alarming reports were received at Serampore by the Sub-Divisional Officer yesterday of a threatened breach of the embankment. All inhabitants, living close to the river, have been warned and precautionary measures are being taken by the authorities.

NAGPUR MAIN LINE FLOODED

COMPLETE SUSPENSION OF TRAIN SERVICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 22.

Due to heavy floods, the railway track for about 2 miles near Jharsuguda on the Nagpur main line is submerged and the passage of all trains over this section has been suspended. The transhipment is not possible. The flood is still rising and it cannot be definitely stated when through running is likely to be resmed or transhipment effected.

BALLY JUTE MILL WORKERS' STRIKE.

SEQUEL TO ALLEGED ASSAULT ON SIRDAR,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 23.

The men working in the Bally jute mill left the mill premises in a body, yesterday. It is said that an European assistant found a sirdar cooly and some of his men strolling about the mill and warned them. They paid no attention, on which the European it is alleged assaulted the sirdar; and the men strnuck work.

CALCUTTA LABOUR TROUBLE

E. B. RLY. PRESSMEN'S STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 23.

About two hundred men of the Eastern Bengal Railway press at Sealdah have

POLITICAL PROGRESS IN RAJKOT.

GRANT OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RAJKOT, July 23.

To-day the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot invited the leading citizens of Rajkot City to Darbagadh and read out his proclamation in which he expressed his confidence in his subjects and intimated his resolution to hand over the control of the City Municipality to them on elective principle. The people are directed to form their committee for framing rules of franchise and the details of the working of the municipality, including the means by which it is to be maintained and to submi them before the 1st of September.

Mr. Harishanker Pandya on behalf of the citizens thanked the Thakore Saheb, saying that what had been granted appeared to have been done with good grace and unreservedly, that the people have still to ask for further reforms in the administration and he believed that the concession granted to-day was one happy stage in the march of progress.

SUPPRESSION OF JALLALABAD NEWSPAPER.

RUMOUR DISCREDITED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, July 23.

The "Pioneer" says the rumour that the Amir has suppressed a newspaper at Jallalabad and has sent for General Nadir Khan to explain his connection with it is discredited in well-informed circles.

STATE LOAN BONDS.

MYSORE GOVERNMENT GRANTS FACILITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BANGALORE, July 22.

A Mysore Government notification says that, as stated in previous press communiques, the interest on State loan bonds will be paid in all Treasuries in British India and that it has also been arranged with the Government of India to exempt such interest from payment of British Indian income-tax. Bonds of the face value of Rs. 12-8-0 will also be issued, and the issue price of the bonds of this denomination will be Rs. 12-6-0.

CONTROL OF PASSAGES TO ENGLAND.

OPINION OF BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CCALCUTTA, July 23.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce, in reply to a letter form the Secretary, Bengal Government, on the question of the control of passages to England, says that although on general grounds they are opposed to any scheme of Government control, recent experience has demonstrated the need for the exercise of some measure of control. They have decided to accept the position that control is unavoidable.

INDIAN MINES DEPARTMENT.

REORGANISATION SANCTIONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, July 23.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the reorganisation of Indian Mines Department on the lines of recommendations of Public Services Commission constituting the department as an imperial service. The question of obtaining Indian recruits is now under consideration as the sanction involves revision of cadres of inspectors of mines, rates of pay leave rules, etc.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 22.

The Provincial figures of the application for 10 years' 6 per cent. bonds 1930 up to 20th July last are:—Bengal 4,74,02,300, Bombay 4,59,97,200, Madras 1,16,18,700, United Provinces 99,15,700, the Punjab 64,66,100, the Central Provinces 26,05,900, Burma 24,02,700, Bihar and Orissa 10,43,800, Assam 36,500, Minor Administrations 24,77,500.

The provincial figures of application for 5 per cent. Income-tax free loan 1945-51 are:—Bengal 23,42,600, Bombay 24,900, Madras 80,700, Burma 1,15,500 and Assam 7,000.

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,, Lactic	,, of Zinc 98%	,, Bicarb
,, Oxalic	China Clay	,, Bisulphite
,, Phormic	Dextrine Yellow	,, Caustic 98 %
,, Tannic	,, White	,, ,, 72 %
,, Tartaric	Epsom Salt	,, ,, 76/7 %
Alum (Lumps)	Farina 1st quality	,, Hydrosulphite
Ammonia Sal—	French Chalk Powder	,, Silicate 140 & 175
,, Liq—	Glauber Salt	,, Stanate
Aniline Salt	Maize Starch Pearl	,, Nitrite
,, Oil	Rice Starch	Sodium Sulphide
Antimony Salt	Sago Flour	Sugar of Lead (Brown)
Beta Nepthol	Tapiaco Flour	,, ,, (White)
Bleaching Powder	Wheat Starch	Sulphate of Allumina
Borax	Etc. Etc. Etc.	,, of Copper
Chrome Alum		,, of Iron
Glycerine pure	**DYEING COLOURS.**	,, of Soda
Litharge Flake		,, of Zinc
Marseilles Soap	Alizarine Red Paste	Soft Soap
Potash Bicromate	Congo Red	Tin Crystals
,, Caustic	Hematine Crystals	Turkey Red Oil 50 %
,, Chlorate	Logwood Extract	Washing Soda
,, Permanganate	Magenta Crystals	Zinc Dust
,, Prussiate	Mithyl Violet	Etc. Etc. Etc.
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	Etc. Etc. Etc.	

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The unrivalled, the most moderate, the most reliable and the most genuine Ayurvedic Pharmacy in Calcutta. Patronised by many Rajas and zemindars and highly recommended by the Press for the extensive sale of medicines both to patients and physicians. Organised by three eminent Physicians.

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Prescriptions and Descriptive Catalogues sent free on application. Packing and Postages are charged extra. All letters are treated promptly and confidentially. When writing refer to this paper

Wanted Agents Everywhere.

APPLY TO THE MANAGER.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

We have just unpacked a large consignment of the following goods:—

1. Sparking Plugs,
2. High Tension Wire Braided 7 m/m.
3. Low Tensions ,, ,, 5 m/m.
4. H. & B. Horns Brass & Nickle-plated.
5. Lucas' Horns, Nickle.
6. Motor Oil Side Lights, Brass & Nickle.
7. Electric Head Lights.

Special quotations for Trade.

STANDARD AUTOMOBILES

Telegrams:— "Demand" 58, Standhurst Road, BOMBAY. Branch NASIK.
Telephone:—4491.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENT.

TO-DAY.

The S.S. "Khiva" with the outward mails of the July 8, expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society's Meeting, 6 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, B. Ward Election.

TUESDAY, July 27.

Public lecture on "The Housing accommodation for middle classes by Mr. S. N. Hate at the Improvement Trust offices 6-30 p.m.

Mails for the Straits Settlements China and Capt. W. M. Martin and Mr. H. N. Stephens Japan close at the G. P. O. 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A monthly meeting of the members of the Union will be held at the Union Rooms, on Friday the 30th July 1920, at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICE,

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. Thongwa via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 27th instant.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

All gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court to-day (Monday) the 26th instant at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION

The next meeting of the Association will be held to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. at the Improvement Trust Office when Mr. S. N. Hate, B. Sc., L.C.E., will deliver a lecture on "The Housing Accommodation for Middle Classes." The meeting is open to the public. Mr. E. G. Turner will preside.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday the 28th July 1920 at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) when papers on (1) "Survival of ancient religion and usages among Catholics especially in the Bombay Presidency Part II" By Mr. J. A. Saldanha, and (2) "Races and Places" By A. E. L. Emanuel, Esq., I.C.S., will be read

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

The first meeting of the annual Mud Sports, under the auspices of the Bombay Gymkhana, will be held on Wednesday July 28th at 5-30 p.m. on the maidan opposite the Gymkhana.

All events will be open to Officers of his Majesty's Army, members of the Bombay Light Horse and Bombay Gymkhana, and it is hoped there will be many entries.

Capt. W. M. Martin and Mr. H. N. Stevens have been elected to act with Mr. C. C. Sherwood as honorary secretaries and in addition to assist in carrying out the various events, the following Committee has been elected:—

Major-Genl. W. B. James C.B., C.I.E., M.V.O.; Col. Claridge; Major C. C. Richardson; Capt. G. M. Durnford; Messrs. A. K. Graham; H. D. Ash; D. W. Wilson; R. A. Spence.

EXCITING TALK RESULTS IN STABBING.

ACCUSED FINED RS. 150.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Espianade Police Court, Sub-Inspector Deshpande charged one Dwarkadas with causing hurt to Mohanlal Vallabhdas with a knife. Mr. K. F. Nariman was for the complainant. It was stated that the complainant is the proprietor of Ghandy and Company Auctioneers, and the accused was a partner in the same firm. On the 9th July the accused went to the office of the complainant called him aside and in the course of conversation got excited, he then took out a big knife and wanted to stab the complainant, but the latter seized hold of his hand, and in doing so got injuries, on his face. The accused who behaved like a lunatic was taken to the Police Surgeon who said that although he was not a lunatic, he was of an excitable nature.

The accused was fined Rs. 150 and bound over in the sum of Rs. 100 for a period of one year.

THEFTS ON "FIRE" NIGHT.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Salusker charged Irasindha with stealing 80 pairs of Dhotis valued at Rs. 108 belonging to one Chunilal Dyalbhai on the night of the fire from the Mulji Jaitha Market. He was arrested at Kolsamoholla with the property and sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Salusker then charged Alladina Khodabux with stealing dhotis valued at Rs. 125, belonging to Chaturbhuj Jethabhoy from the Mulji Jaitha Market under circumstances as in the above case. He was arrested at Bhuleshwar by Police Sepoy No. 667B. The accused who had five previous convictions was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET,

(Associated Press.)

Calcutta, July 24.

The market opened with a strong demand for jute shares Howrah, Anglo-India and Reliance being in chief request but all shares in this section had an upward tendency. Coal shares were practically neglected. In the miscellaneous section, Tinnevalley Textile advanced to Rs. 18 otherwise there was no feature of interest in this section. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Burrakur 51-12, East India 37-8, Fularibad 13-12, Neetooria 11-8.

Jute:—Anglo-India 475, Auckland 456, Budge Budge 667, Dalhousie 580 s.l., Fort William 545, Gourepore 1,307, Howrah 55 Kamarhatty 1,135, Khardah 696, Lansdowne 494, Lawrence 860, Orient 272, Reliance 55-12, Standard 780.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Bridge and Bolts 12-4, Bengal Paper 137-8 odd lot, British India Corporation 13-8, Central Provinces Cement 11, Dunbar Cotton 716, Hatirkool Oil 15-8, Indian National Sugar 10, Indian Standard Wagon 5 prem, Kesoram Cotton 19-6, G. Mc Kenzie and Coy. 11-10, New Savan Sugar 14-12 ex. dv., Pioneer Sugar 20-8, Premier Oil 14-4, Reliance Fire Brick and Pottery 25, Ryam Sugar 36-8, Standard Flour 4-12 prem, Tata Industrial Bank 23 prem, Tinnevalley Textile 18, Titaghur Paper (ord.) 515, and (deb.) 91, United Flour 38-12.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 58-4 to 59-4 and small lots at Rs. 59-4 to 59-8 [illegible] Bonds (short loans) 98 to 98-6 1925 [illegible] to 99-4 and 1928 at 99-8 to 99-14 p[illegible]

Exchange Ban[illegible]nsfer 1s. 10 4d, and Demand B[illegible]

HIGH COURT

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSION

CHARGE OF CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST FAILS.

FOUND "GUILTY" OF FALSIFICATIO OF ACCOUNTS.

Emperor.

vs.

1. Govindji Kuberdas.
2. Nehalchand Kuberdas.

(Before Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and a common Jury.)

The two accused were charged with the offence of criminal breach of trust as servants and falsification of accounts.

The Hon. Sir Thomas Strangman and Mr. Binning appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. J. D. Davar and Mr. F. G. Gokhale instructed by Mr. C. N. Kanuga defended the first accused.

Mr. V. F. Vicaji defended the second accused.

At the outset the Advocate-General submitted that the two accused were charged jointly but the entries in respect of which each of them was charged were separate. It was desirable therefore that both of them should be tried separately. Counsel for the defence not objecting to that course his Lordship directed that both the accused should be tried separately. Accused 1 was therefore put up for his trial.

THE FACTS.

Briefly, the facts as alleged by the prosecution were these. The case was really one of great simplicity. The accused was a mehta in the employ of one Thakersy Mahashantal a building contractor since the last ten years, when he was first employed he was paid Rs. 30 per month. The salary was subsequently raised to Rs. 45 per month. The accused remained in the service of the complainant till December, 1919. He had a younger brother who had also been in the complainant's service for four years. He also left the service with his brother. The accused was entrusted with the books of account as well as cash. There was no audit, and no balance sheet prepared and so the accused was in entire charge of the whole affair. At first the accused lived with the complainant but afterwards they lived apart and the books of account remained with the accused. Counsel observed that when a man with low salary was entrusted with books and cash he was tempted occasionally to dip into the till. It was in fact the old story of confidence reposed and abused. When the accused left the complainant's service, he was given a certificate by him; but at that time accounts were not checked. Subsequently the complainant got one Narotam to check the books of account. In consequence of that there was some scene between accused and Narotam. After this there was a suit filed by some one against the complainant to recover Rs. 515 for supply of goods. It was then discovered by a comparison of the books of account of that party and of the complainant that a sum of Rs. 1,500 was shown as paid to that party in the complainant's book which entry was not found in the other party's books. The complainant then went into his books thoroughly and found that the accused had committed defalcations. The accused was therefore charged in respect of three items:—(1) An entry of Rs. 360-8 shown as paid to one owner Chhagan in cash for eight casks of cement on 27th June, 1918. It appeared that Manor was not paid in cash and was afterwards paid again. The entry appeared in cash-book but not in the ledger of Manor. It was false that the payment was made in cash. The cash was misappropriated by the accused. (2) On 7th August, 1918, an entry of Rs. 1,092 shown in the cash book as paid to one Pallenji Jamshedji for bricks. There was no payment made and no bricks supplied. (3) On 31st October, 1918, an entry of Rs. 700 shown as paid to Pallonji Jamshedji for bricks. No bricks were supplied and the item was not taken into account when Pallinji's account was paid. These entries had been made by the accused. Further it appeared that the accused had Rs. 50,000 deposited with Shroffs and Rs. 17,000 deposited in the name of his wife. He could not have saved these large sums out of his salary of Rs. 45 a month.

Evidence was then led on behalf of the prosecution.

The accused in his statement gave explanation as regards the three items in respect of which he was charged. He further said that the complainant had himself made defalcations and was trying to throw the blame upon him.

The jury after retiring brought in a unanimous verdict of "not guilty" against the accused on the charge of criminal breach of trust and a verdict of "guilty" by 8 to 1 on the charge of falsification of accounts.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to a fine of Rs. 1,500 on the second charge, or in default to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE SECOND CASE

The second case against Nehalchand Kuberdas was then taken up. The accused pleaded "guilty" to the charge of falsification of accounts and "not guilty" on the charge of criminal breach of trust. In view of the Jury's verdict of "not guilty" against the first accused on the charge of criminal breach of trust, the prosecution did not proceed against this accused on that charge.

On the first charge of falsification of accounts his Lordship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

PARSI CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

ABSE NCE OF ENTRY IN THE REGISTER.

WILL MARRIAGE BE VALID WITHOUT IT?

Bai Awabai

vs.

Khodadad Ardeshir Coochbhyogi.

(*Before Mr. Justice Crump and Delegates.*)

In this suit a Parsi lady named Awabai sued for divorce from her husband. The case was heard *in camera*. A *decree nisi* granting divorce was passed. But as there was an important point of law involved in the case on which the Delegates wanted the Court's decision. Mr. Justice Crump after considering that point, delivered the following judgment:—

Mr. Justice Crump said:—A novel point of law has arisen in this case and at the express desire of the Delegates who regard the matter as of importance to their community I place on record my decision upon the point. The matter arose in this way. The petitioner, a Parsi lady is suing for a divorce from her husband and the first issue is whether it is proved that the petitioner was lawfully married to the respondent. It so happens that no extract from the register maintained under sections 6 to 14 of Act XV of 1865 is forthcoming. The evidence is to the effect that a certificate was filled in as required by section 6, but when it was taken to the respondent to be signed he tore it up and refused to affix his signature. In these circumstances the Delegates have expressed some doubt as to whether the marriage can be held to be a valid marriage and have requested me to place my opinion upon record. Turning to the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, it will be seen that the requisites to the validity of a Parsi marriage are laid down in section 3. Those requisites may be stated briefly as follows:—(1) The absence of any degree of consanguinity or affinity prohibited among Parsis; (2) the solemnisation of the Asirvad ceremony by a Parsi priest in the presence of two Parsi witnesses; and (3) in the case of Parsis of twenty-one years of age, the consent of father or guardian given previously to the marriage. It will be observed that the legislature in laying down these requisites for a valid marriage has not included the registration of the marriage which is dealt with by subsequent sections of the Act. Turning to those sections, it will appear from section 6 that immediately upon the solemnisation of the marriage a certificate is to be given by the officiating priest in the form contained in the schedule to the Act. The wording of the section shows that the certificate is given after the marriage has been contracted and solemnised and, therefore, the certificate is not in itself one of the requisites for a valid marriage. I need not deal here with the contents of such certificates. I have already explained how in this case it came about that no valid certificate was actually drawn up. The further directions of the law upon this point are that the certificate is to be sent to the Registrar who makes an entry in his Register. And section 8 para 2 lays down the effect of such an entry. It says that every such register shall be evidence of the truth of the statement therein contained. So far it is clear that what the Legislature has in mind is to secure a proper record of marriages duly solemnised between Parsis. It is impossible to suppose that if an entry in the Register were a requisite to the marriage, the Legislature would omit to say so in section 3 which is plainly considered to be exhaustive upon this point.

The further sections dealing with the Register, that is to say Sections 9 to 14, lay down certain penalties with reference to certain acts of omissions connected with the certificate or the Register. The object of these penalties is to secure that the most desirable record of marriages shall be properly maintained. As in the case of all exactments of this nature, it is necessary to provide a penalty for failure to comply with any formality, if such formality is regarded of prime importance. Otherwise in the ordinary course of human conduct, these formalities will not be complied with and the object of the Legislature will not be secured.

Therefore, the conclusion at which I have arrived, and I do not think that the point is really a point of any doubt, is that the absence of an entry in the Register would not affect the validity of a marriage. The only way in which it would affect a suit under the Act would be as regards the manner of proof. Here where there was no certificate and therefore there was no entry in the Register, it is plain that any other relevant evidence is admissible. How the case would stand had there been an entry in the Register which was for some cause or other not available, it is a matter on which it is not necessary for me to pronounce any opinion in this case, though I may say that on proper proof that it was not possible to produce the Register there would appear to be no difficulty as to the admission of secondary evidence. ...

DEATH IN TRAM CAR.

KNOCKED AGAINST ANOTHER CAR.

The Coroner, and a common jury held another inquest touching the death of one Bhogilali Harichand, a broker, living at Tambakanta. It appeared that on Saturday, about 10-45 a.m. the deceased was travelling in a tram car No. 138 which was going towards Bori Bunder from Dhobi Talao. He was seated on the third bench of the right hand seats. When the car was passing along Cruick Shank Road, the passengers raised an alarm, whereupon, the conductor looking about saw the deceased fall off the seat. The conductor stopped the car and another car coming from the opposite direction also stopped. The conductor of the latter car said he heard a bump against his car before he stopped it. The deceased who was lying unconscious on the road was picked up by a gentleman and removed the G. T. Hospital, where he died after a few hours.

The cause of death according to the medical advice was the fracture of the skull with compression of the brain.

The jury recorded that the death was caused by the fracture of the skull whilst travelling in a tram car, but there was no evidence to show how this occurred.

MORE MOTOR ACCIDENTS.

YOUTH PASSED OVER BY LORRY.

At the Coroner's Court on Sunday morning, Mr. A. H. King, the Coroner, and a common jury held an inquest on the body of Janardhan Lalad Khare, a Hindu aged about 30 years. At about 2 p.m. Saturday the deceased with another man was standing near a ram-stand on the Girgaum Road near Kandewadi, for a ram car. They were nearer to the buildings than the rails. A tram car and a motor lorry No. 273, were coming at the time, from Girgaum towards Dhobi Talao. The tram was ahead of he lorry and when the tram car stopped at the stand the deceased ran towards it. Before he could board the car he was knocked down by the left mud-guard of the lorry and the left front wheel of it, passed over his head. The lorry stopped about four paces off the place of the occurrence. The deceased died on the spot. The lorry was being driven by one Ram Persad, Budram, who claims to have sounded his horn when the lorry approached the deceased.

The jury returned a verdict of death caused by the deceased's having been knocked down and run over by a motor lorry driven by the suspected man, Ram Persad Budram, who was apparently not sufficiently cautious in driving along a narrow road on the left hand side of a standing tram car.

MOTOR DRIVING FATALITY.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Gangabai who was run over by a motor ambulance driven by Haricharan, a 11-45 a.m. at Colaba.

Corporal Frank Phillips of the Mechanical Transport said he was in the ambulance going to the Colaba War Hospital. There was a motor lorry in front of them and they were following it. When they were near the Telegraph office, Haricharan suddenly increased the speed and swerving to the right took a longer turn than he should have, thus running to the extreme right hand side of the road; the consequence was that he knocked down a man and the deceased woman. The right front wheel went over the woman. The ambulance was backed and the deceased was taken out; she did not move. At the Colaba Hospital where she was taken the doctor said life was extinct.

Lt. J. W. Morley of the Royal Garrison Artillery stated that the ambulance shot across the road obliquely and went to the extreme end of the right hand side of the road. Witness turned round to the Indians passing along who appeared to be in danger, and he immediately turned round to see what had happened and he saw a man turning over and he also saw the deceased fall and being dragged round by the ambulance, a wheel of which had passed over her neck. The ambulance came to a stand-still with the woman jammed underneath. The man was driving very fast.

The jury returned a verdict of death under the above circumstances by a ambulance driven in a rash and negligent manner by the suspect Haricharan.

To r[illegible]

Sir,—O[illegible]

of the Go[illegible]

plement to[illegible]

dated 17th[illegible]

more light[illegible]

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In paragra[illegible]

grievances of[illegible]

were purely[illegible]

stated in para[illegible]

vances had bee[illegible]

and that the [illegible]

into a political [illegible]

given in the despatch on which [illegible]

makes this statement is the draft of [illegible]

address which was to be given to his Excellency on the occasion of one of the strikers meetings for which his Excellency was invited. It would have been far better if a copy of the draft had been attached to the Despatch and placed before the public to judge for themselves the extent of the political demands of the Indian labourers.

A doubt lurks in the minds of the readers regarding the authenticity of so important a document, which perhaps, may have been placed in the hands of his Excellency by some mischievous people in their zeal to show their loyalty and to foment the unfavourable attitude.

(a) The exact number of Indians suffering from contusions is not given; but it is stated that "several Indians suffered from contutions" vide para 20.

(b) It is nowhere stated how many of the native Fijians in Government employ, have suffered.

(c) We do not know if there was any loss of property, which it is very likely to happen during such tumultous times, nor can we ascertain the amount at which the loss of Indians' property is estimated.

It is stated in para 25 towards the conclusion of the despatch: "At the same time it is to be regretted that the concession was not made earlier. If it had been, it is possible that the strike at Nausori might have been avoided." This statement leads one to conclude that if active steps had been taken to make enquiries about the high prices obtaining in Fiji and the consequent inadequacy of payment, probably the whole mischief would have been averted. The area over which the Indian labourers are spread in Fiji is not of such extensive dimensions, the whole island being as large as Wales in area, that it could have taken a long time to institute inquiries and get the necessary report. There was a full month between the origin of the strike 12 January 1920 and the firing on the crowd 13 February 1920. The apathy of the planters in not attending to this fact of giving concessions has led to very regrettable and disastrous results of which the following statement gives us a clear idea:—

Death owing to gun shot wound	1	
Wounded by gun shot	2	
Deported	4	(3 men and 1 woman)
Convicted	152	(138 men & 14 women)
Committed	29	(23 men and 6 women)
Remanded	28	
	216	
Arrested and dismissed	44	
Total	260	

Thus during the course of a strike of 5 to 6 thousand Indian labourers possessing no arms 260 Indians have suffered. In addition to this, several have suffered on account of contusions, the exact number is not given.

On the Government side 3 Europeans have been badly wounded and there may be some of the native Fijians in Government service who may have suffered. Nothing definitely has been stated about this.—Yours, etc.,

N. N. ATRE.

Bombay, July 27.

A LECTURE ON "FOREIGN TRADE IN INDIA."

Under the auspices of the Sydenham College Graduates Association, Dr. R. C. Rawley, M.A., D.Sc., delivered a lecture on "Foreign Trade in India," when Sir D. E. Wacha, presided.

Dr. Rawley briefly reviewed India's trade situation during the war and dwelt on the importance of the impetus given to India's commerce and industries by war requirements.

He discussed the subject under three main headings:—

1. The Balance of Trade Theory. By balance of trade it is usually understood the balance of exports over imports but that was not the correct definition, but by balance of trade he meant flow of wealth from one country to another or distribution of wealth. In considering the exports and imports of a country not only merchandise and treasure is to be reckoned but also services of Capital and Men of one country to another. In this connection he pointed out that the information available from the official documents, shows only a part of the Foreign Trade of India and not the whole of it. The value of imports includes the services of foreign shipping insurance and export agencies, whereas, the figures of exports do not include the profits of the export agencies. He, therefore, suggested that the official documents in India should give more detailed information to get a correct idea as to the Balance of Trade of India. Valuable research may be undertaken to find out the real balance of trade in favour of India on the lines of the work undertaken by Professor Bowlley in England recently.

2. The Doctrine of Comparative Cost. He discussed the doctrine as affecting Indian trade and industries. He emphasised the point that careful analysis into the cost of an article to be produced must be made before an industry was actually started, and he further advised that Indian merchants and manufacturers to put their capital and labour in such channels as would yield best results.

3. The Principles of Commercial Organisations: He dwelt on the extreme importance of organising a thorough system of commercial intelligence. There is a great need for establishing trade representations in different countries where Indian exports go and are likely to find and outlet. In Foreign Trade the following points need special attetion:—

(a) Exporters must be fully acquainted with trade usages in different countries as controlled and regulated by different Trade Associations. (b) They must possess knowledge of weights and measures prevailing in different countries. (b) The utility of the articles exported must be known to the exporter to obtain for it value according to its importance to the importers. (d) Knowledge of how to finance the foreign trade is also very essential. (e) Knowledge of general economic and social condition in the countries to which goods are to be exported is also essential.

Dr. Rawlley illustrated each of the points from practical experience.

[illegible] the Piece-Goo[illegible]

the Governor of [illegible]

The Sheriff has r[illegible]

of the Piece-Goods Mer[illegible]

your Excellency's gracious messa[illegible]

pathy with those who suffered by [illegible]

astrous fire of Thursday last. The A[illegible]

tion highly value your Excellency's sy[illegible]

pathy with the loss, which is generally speaking the loss of the Bombay Piece Goods Trade. Kindly accept best thanks of the Bombay Native Piece Goods Merchants' Association for your Excellency's message of sympathy. The fire is the most disastrous that has ever occurred till now in the history of the Piece Goods Trade in Bombay.

MANMOHANDAS RAMJI.
Chairman,

Bombay, July 25.

HELP FOR THE DISTRESSED.

The folloing gentlemen have offered the necessary help to those who have lost their all in the big fire at the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market:—

(1) Blankets from Sheth Harjivan Valji.

(2) Boarding accommodation, arranged by Messrs. Morarji Hormusji and Co.

(3) Sleeping accommodation for 50 persons, arranged by the trustees of the Bhai Bhagwandas Industrial Home.

Persons in need of the above help should apply to the undersigned:—

Haridas Goculdas Dovda,
President.

Harakhlal Bhagwanji Bhagat,
Secretary, Bombay Kapad Bazar Servants' association, 16 Cavel, Kalbadevi.
Association, 16 Cavel, Kalbadevi.

MARKET WILL OPEN TO-DAY.

We are asked to state that all the shops in the Mulji Jetha Market which escaped being burnt during Thursday's fire, will open to-day as usual.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

Owing to pressure on our space, we regret we have to hold over the weekly Financial Review by "Khristodas," from to-day's issue It will be published to-morrow.

CATHOLIC CHARITIES AND THE ARCHBISHOP OF BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Under the above heading para 7 St. Elizabeth's Hospital the following appears:—

"This is a new foundation which I "instituted last year with 6 beds, one of "which is free, the others reduced to the "minimum fee. It is worked by efficient "lady doctor M.B.B.S. and a satisfactory "staff."

Now in justice to truth which can never be buried, I may be permitted to lay information furnished by the doctor in charge of St. Elizabeth's Home namely—

"The Home never receives any support from the Archbishop. It is purely run with money."

Then again (the other beds namely 5 reduced to the minimum fee), may I be permitted here also to state whether Rs. 5 a day and Rs. 50 for a confinement case is considered the minimum fee? These are facts in my possession from persons recommended to the above Home by me.

In conclusion I leave it to your readers to draw their own verdict and I subscribe my name.—Yours, etc.,

J. M. P.

Mazagon, July 17, 1920.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

H. H. The Maharaja of Dhrangadhra, Kumar Shri Narsisinghji, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kaziji, Mr. J. Ghosal, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. L. Laird-MacGregor, Mr. E. J. Bolus, Mr. and Mrs S. J. Gillum, Mr. H. P. Heblethwaite, Captain W. Priestley, Dr. J. E. Sandilands and Mr. W. B. Manley arrived at Government House on Friday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. L. MacGregor left Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Saturday.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd received the Chief of Ramdurg and the Chief of Miraj (Junior) at Government House on Saturday morning.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd visited the King George's War Hospital on Saturday morning.

There was a Dinner Party at Government House, on Saturday.

[illegible] Bet[illegible]

Lady L[illegible]

The race[illegible]

tween the 2[illegible]

CONSOLA[illegible]

tance 5 furlong[illegible]

Mr. Tennent's SA[illegible]

Mr. Heriot's WILD [illegible]

Mr. Simon's ROKO, 160[illegible]

Also ran: Ganador (m[illegible] Loch (20 yds), Merriden (5[illegible] yds, Herbert (85 yds). Disco [illegible]

Totalizators paid: Rs. 68 for win[illegible] Rs. 19, and Rs. 23 for places.

Betting: Threes on Lord Loch and Merriden[illegible] fives on Willow, eights on Wild Thyme and Sandy, longer prices for the rest.

The race:—Won by 3 1/2 lengths 2½ lengths between the 2nd and the 3rd.

POINT TO POINT RACE. Distance 12 miles.

Mr. Grimedick's ODONOVAN 12.0, Mr. Hempson 1

Mr. Turle's HASLY 8.7 Mr. Edwards 2

Mr. Tennent's BEERDEVIN 10.0 Mr. Hill 3

Also ran:—Durbar Boy 10.0, Silver Buzz 9-7, Sonia 9-7.

Totalizators paid: Rs. 22 for win and Rs. 16 and Rs. 21 for places.

Betting: 3 to 2 on Odonovan, threes on Hasly and longer prices for the rest.

The race:—Won by 4 lengths, 2 lengths between the 2nd and the 3rd.

FINAL PLATE. (Division Two). Distance 2 furlongs.

Maj. Raymond and Capt. Doustil's FAIREY TAIL 10.3 Mr. Edwards 1

Mr. Hempson's CELLINI 10.1 Mr. Leckie 2

Mr. Coningham's MUNGAR 10.0 Mr. Evers 3

Totalizators paid Rs. 17 for win.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Fairy Tail, t was ev[illegible] Cellini, 5 to 2 on Mungar.

The race: Won by 2½ lengths, a neck between the 2nd and 3rd.

PONY PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.

Dr. Biswas' PERCHANCE 10.11 Mr. E. Sayers 1

Mr. Memernah's CAPRI 9.10 Mr. Forrester 2

Mr. Wanker's LADY MAY II. 9-10, Mr. Bell 3

Also ran: Gun Carriage 11.7, Anglo 10.7, Dier 10-13, Presiding 10.3, Lower School 9.12, Iechel 9-12, Indian Child 9-0, Lady Valma 8-9, Pomplex 9-0.

Totalizators paid Rs. 36 for win and Rs. 17, Rs. 27 and Rs. 31 for places.

Betting: Two on Parchange, fours on Lower School, fives on Gun Carriage and Angled, tens on Kapri, longer prices for the rest.

The race:—Won by 1½ lengths, 1 length between the 2nd and the 3rd.

FINAL PLATE. (Div. One). Distance 4 furlongs.

Mr. Page's HIGHFIELD LADY 10.11 Mr. E. Sayers 1

Mr. Chose's ONE TOO MANY 11.2 Mr. Tasevy 2

Mr. Gregory's ROXA 10.0 Mr. Evers 3

Also ran: Fictitnous Lily 9.7.

Totalizators paid Rs. 33 for win, and Rs. 17 and Rs. 28 for places.

Betting: Fives on Fictitnous Lily, 3 to 2 on Highfield Lady, fours on Roxa and One Too Many.

The race:—Won by 2 lengths; 1/2 length, between the 2nd and the 3rd.

MATCH. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Turle's CHINGRI (scratch) Mr. Finlayson 1

Mr. Memernah's TOUCHWOOD (20 yds.) Mr. Hempson 2

Totalizators paid Rs. 17 for win.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Chingri, evens on Touchwood.

The race:—Won easily.

AMERICA CUP RACE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 10 a.m., July 25.

Sandy Hook.—Resolute easily won the fourth Cup Race, finishing over four minutes ahead of Shamrock, independently of the time allowance.

The final race is on Saturday.

THE RACE.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., July 26.

Sandy Hook.—In the Fourth Cup Race Resolute was the first across the line and quickly drew ahead, leading by half a mile at the end of half hour. Freshening wind enabled the Shamrock to cut down the lead. The Shamrock passed the Resolute for the only time, three miles from the finish, but half a mile from the post the Resolute drew past in a spectacular spurt and won, including the time allowance by ten minutes.

FINED FOR RECKLESS DRIVING.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 23.

To-day, Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate fined A. L. Adock, an assistant in the firm of Ivan Jones and Co., Rs. 750 for having negligently driven his motor cycle on 27th May last and knocked down a Mahomedan woman who died in the hospital.

INDIAN TROOPS FOR MESOPATAMIA.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 22.

Orders have just been received here according to which the 63rd Palamcotta Light Infantry are to be mobilised at once for service in Mesopotamia and will leave shortly.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, July 26, 1920.

DISILLUSIONMENT AND AFTER.

The Dyer debate in the House of Lords will live in the memory of most of us as a symbol of the disgrace which men, who are ordinarily humane and reasonable, are capable of when they commence to "think Imperially." Somewhere behind the disguise of civilisation the brute lurks in man; but what man more brutal than he who condones brutality? The second day of the debate, which seems to have smouldered on after the division on Lord Finlay's motion, saw the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lords Curzon, Milner and Meston ranged on the side of the Government. Each one of them "deplored the result of the debate as likely to harm national interests" or as likely to be construed as "an approbation of General Dyer's conduct." What else did they expect? What else could they expect when even in their defence they said as Lord Milner said: "The Government were not inflicting any penalty or stigma on General Dyer by not employing him;" or as Lord Meston—who boasted of "the steadfast front of the Government of India in the Punjab and elsewhere and the courage of Sir Michael O'Dwyer"—said of the other outrageous miscreants of the Punjab: "They did what was necessary and no more"?

We prefer the brutal frankness of Lords Sumner and Salisbury. The former believed that it was quite the right thing to do for Dyer to attack "moral rebels." We are not quite sure what he means; but if he means anything at all he is unwittingly propounding a most dangerous theory which, if practised, would give encouragement to every man to take the law into his own hands. The latter expressed the opinion "that thanks were due to such an honourable and gallant gentleman"! If gallantry consists in wounding and killing unarmed men and innocent children and leaving the dying untended, and gentlemanliness consists in inflicting caddish humiliations on powerless and terrorised townsmen then the sooner British men and women teach these noble Prussians the rudimentary principles of civilisation the better for their own honour and for their own safety. In the press, "The Morning Post" says that the voice of Lord Finlay supported by his colleagues is the voice of "British public opinion." "The Times" thinks that the result of the division in the Lords is regrettable and "must bear evil fruits in India" by creating "a false impression in India that an important section of opinion regards preventive massacre and degradation of subject peoples as serviceable instruments of Imperial Government." And "the Daily News" sums up the situation by considering the division "the most disastrous blow to the foundations of British rule in India." Whatever the Press of Great Britain may think of this episode; whatever the Lords may say, as Lord Lamington says now in his letter to "The Times" that he and the Peers who supported Lord Finlay did so not to approve of Dyer's action but to disapprove of the Government's action in sacrificing him "to appease the Extremists"—there is nothing that can wipe out the memory of our humiliations, nothing to still our cry for the achievement of our undoubted rights as human beings.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore sends a noble message to India saying that "he felt grieved and [illegible] the very [illegible] were re- [illegible]s country [illegible]ces of their [illegible]ces of all [illegible]es from the [illegible] mendicancy. [illegible]y serious. Re- [illegible] its heads. Mr. [illegible]s to have given [illegible]overnment of [illegible] know what that [illegible] *blanche* means. But we do know that henceforth for India the days of reaction are as dead as Queen Anne, for the people are determined that it should be so. The true voice of England spoke at Scarborough when the representatives of four million workers mourned the Amritsar dead and demanded the application of the full right of self-determination to India. In view of our inherent rights; in view of the denial of them; in view of our terrible sufferings and our untold humiliations—let us not forget that the question before each one of us who has his country's good at heart, is "What shall we do now." Whatever we do let us hold fast to the truth, as the poet sees it, that "the present shock of disillusionment, if accepted in the right spirit, will prove a blessing in disguise and form the basis of the new era of the career of national self-respect, spiritual emancipation and material progress" and that "only by freeing ourselves from the spirit of dependence and mendicancy, casting out fear and guarding ourselves against the wasteful destruction of impotent anger and vengeful resentment, can we rise to the true measure of greatness."

RAILWAY FARES.

Though no official announcement has yet been made by any of the railway companies—except the B.B. and C.I. Railway Company which has raised the rates on the metre-gauge section—that it is definitely intended to increase their fares, the alarm with which the public are disposed to view such a proposal is evidenced by the deluge of letters on the subject, with which this office and, we believe, the offices of our contemporaries, have been overwhelmed, and by the debate held in the Corportaion last week. We are given to understand that a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay is to be convened shortly to protest against the contemplated step and to demand that instead of an increase of fares, the travelling public ought to be provided with cheaper and better facilities. The question of fares being properly an all-India question, affecting as it does the masses of people all over the country, the decision to increase or decrease the fares ought not to be left to the discretion of the individual companies. The companies, of course, would always be disposed to take a purely "business" view of the matter, so long as they are in a position to ignore altogether the outcries of a public who have hitherto been treated with scant consideration by them. They have the monopoly of the "business" and are in a position to dictate their own terms. But it is for the powers-that-be, represented by the Railway Board, to step in and prevent the exploitation of the public, especially the poorer classes among them. There is no justification whatsoever for raising the fares at the present day. The fares were raised during the war and the increased rates are still prevailing though the war ended two years ago. As every one knows, these enhanced fares, increased in some cases by as much as 50 per cent., entail great hardship on the poorer class of people, to whom living in other respects too has become very dear. In these circumstances, it would be sheer madness to pile up the sufferings of the poor and middle class people of this country by a further increase in the railway fares. On the other hand, the fares ought to be brought down, if not to the pre-war level, at least to some level midway between the pre-war and the present schedules. It is to be hoped that the protests made by the Corporation and the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association will be heeded by the Railway companies and the Railway Board and that the proposal to raise the fares still higher, will be abandoned altogether. In any case, it ought not to rest with the individual companies to enhance the fares, especially third class fares, at their own sweet will and pleasure. The Government of India must scrutinise the proposal and if it is likely to add to the hardships of the poor—and there is no doubt as to this—they ought to put their foot on it. At present, no grounds have been shown for an increase of the fares, while there are very strong reasons why no further in- [illegible] nounced their intention of appointing shortly a committee to enquire into the administration of railways in India. Such an enquiry has long been overdue and but for the conditions engendered by the war, it would have been held by this time and the Government of India enabled to formulate a definite railway policy for the future. The question of State *versus* company management, of course, would figure largely in any enquiry and though opinion among those entitled to speak on the subject, including railway directorates, is hopelessly divided, it is to be hoped that a definite and considered decision will be arrived at, in which the interests of India, of India's industrial development, and the question of ample facilities to the public of this country for travel and inter-communication, as well as of facilities to take part in the future railway development of this country—would have the first consideration. So far as non-official public opinion in the country is concerned, an overwhelming majority is in favour of the State taking over all the railways and managing them as State concerns, in the same way as State controls the administration of the Posts and Telegraphs The tendency in most of the advanced countries of the world is for the State to take over the control of all the larger means of communication as well as all the important resources of the land.

The working of State-managed railways in India has proved to be as feasible and profitable as that of the company-managed ones, while, from the point of view of the travelling public, especially of those who travel in third class carriages, State-managed railways are always to be preferred to company-managed ones in point of the consideration shown to their convenience and comforts. But this is not the only grievance against company managed railways. The State-managed railways can be made amenable to suggestions to give the needed facilities to struggling and nascent industries, but the company-managed ones are less open to such patriotic suggestions, as they are controlled by capitalists who possess little real interest in the industrial development of this country. It is, therefore, essential that if company management of railways in India is to be tolerated for any length of time, the Government of India ought to lay down a definite policy of railway aid to industries in the future. Many of the small Indian industries are languishing or have died a premature death because of the prohibitive scales of railway freights, which make no discrimination whatsoever on patriotic grounds in favour of indigenous industries, as is done in all countries, not excepting Great Britain. This ruinous policy must be reversed and give place to one of active aid to deserving industries. Among other questions which the proposed committee ought to investigate are the greater opportunities that ought to be given to the people of this country to take part in the railway development, greater control over the railway administration, the removal of the racial bar which exists in some of the Railway companies in respect of the higher appointments and the inadequacy of third-class accommodation on most of the railways. That cattle-trucks should be used invariably, year after year, to carry human passengers to places of pilgrimage, shows what room there is for improvement. The present conditions are a disgrace to the companies and to the country. The Government of India ought to take steps to put a stop to this long-standing grievance of the poor. In order that the non-official public opinion may have adequate representation on the Committee to be appointed, Government of India should appoint at least half the number of members from among non-official Indians, one of whom should be a representative of the Indian Passengers and Traffic Association of Bombay, which has been actively interesting itself in the subject.

Notes of the Day.

The Irish Crisis.

Serious rioting has taken place in Belfast—the Carsonite strong-hold; and while shots were being exchanged between the Sinn Feiners on the one side and the Ulstermen on the other, with the Police and Military joining the chorus of bullets, using their machine-guns, the House of Commons was debating the Irish crisis on a vote for the Chief Secretary's salary. Ireland is the grave of good intentions. Sir Hamar Greenwood started with conciliation and he is now ending up, like his predecessors, with a few notable exceptions, by asking for more coercive legislation to cope with Sinn Fein. He announces that Bills will be introduced to [illegible] tion has made short work of juries and judges and law courts. Who is responsible for all this? "Tay Pay," the Nationalist, says it is Carson, whose movements before the war are indistinguishable, except for the difference in motive, from the movement of Valera after the war. There was a time when Ireland would have gladly accepted Dominion Home Rule Bill; but reaction proved too strong even for Mr. Asquith, who torpedoed the Home Rule Bill the moment war broke out. Mr. Lloyd George's ardour for the Irish cause also cooled down appreciably, until it reached a point when the Premier felt it necessary to threaten Ireland with a million casualties. Such a challenge was taken up promptly by Labour in both the islands. The Executive of the Irish Labour Party issued a manifesto a few weeks ago stating that it had decided to refuse carriage on the railways of munitions, police and soldiers and adding: "it is held that the railway companies are not justified in the present state of the country in asking railwaymen or the public to travel in trains conveying armed men or munitions of war and that to do so is in effect to use civilians as hostages." In the meantime British Labour has declared in favour of the cessation of "the Irish war," as "the Daily Herald" calls it, failing which a ballot will be taken on a Down-Tools Policy. Labour stands for Self-Determination. What does the shifting policy of weather-cock politicians like the Ulstermen and their supporters stand for but coercion and chaos?

Oil—and Troubled Waters.

Although oil in hydrology has the quality of toning down the force of troubled waters, oil in politics has the opposite effect. It is the cause of war, of dishonesty, of cruelty, oppression and tyrrany. The world, it is said, is suffering from a shortage of oil and with the rapid increase of industry, every capitalist nation is faced with the necessity of allocating as much of the oil-produce of the world to itself as it can lay its hands on. There was some friction between Great Britain and France recently over the distribution of the oil supply of the Mosul area—friction which caused trouble both in Italy and in America until assurances were given to the effect that Great Britain did not propose to monopolise the oil. Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador at Washington, produced figures to prove that America need not fear, since she controlled the greater amount of the world's oil supply; but as an American Senator stated in reply figures are strangely amenable to unconscious manipulation. Now, it is announced that France and Britain have signed an Oil Agreement; and it becomes at once obvious that these two countries stand in this matter on one side and America on the other side of the fence.

Delusions.

The Agreement contemplates a division of the spoils obtained from Germany and Turkey with a clause referring to Russia which may mean that the Baku area is going to be exploited again by Allied *concessionaires* as a result of the trade negotiations entered into with the Soviet Government through M. Krassin. Rumanian oil is to be shared half and half; in Mesopotamia, France is to get 25 per cent.; in North Africa and other French Colonies France gives facilities to "Franco-British Groups" and Britain gives corresponding advantages in British Crown Colonies. Let it be remembered that this Agreement is in direct violation of the Covenant of the League of Nations which provides for equal economic facilities for all. Let it be remembered that the gainers in this deal are the capitalist groups of France and Great Britain. It was not so long ago that Mr. Lloyd George stated that Mesopotamian oil would belong to the Arab State which was going to be set up under a British mandate. Perhaps it was a slip of the tongue and what he really meant was what is apparent and significant in this following statement: "In Mesopotamia, France will receive 25 per cent. of the Government output at market rates, or 25 per cent. of the shares *in private companies*." Delusions are pleasurable things but they are exceedingly difficult to practise successfully in this critical age.

An East African Empire!

Sir Theodore Morrison, who proposed few months ago that East Africa should be reserved for India, now wants a Royal Commission to inquire into East Africa provinces. His ideal is the creation of an East African Empire on the Indian model, with a strong central Government and Viceroy. Sir Theodore forgets that this ideal of the old Empire-builders is out of date and that in India itself the constitution is being remodelled. New ideals and new forces have come into play which will not permit of the Indianisation of the newly acquired territories, some of which are nominally at least under the control of the League of Nations. Experts have al- [illegible] mia and it is curious to observe Sir Valentine Chirol amongst the opponents of the antiquated methods of Government. The creation of a new Empire in Africa is no doubt a grand idea but the development of the countries to be included in it along their own lines in more important and more to be desired. A centralised Government means in more senses than one the emasculation of provinces and Sir Theodore's views are not likely to command popular approval. Again a centralised Government means more or less a uniform system of Government for which the provinces and protectorates proposed to be included in the East African Empire may not be ripe. Any future consolidation must be left to the provinces themselves. Any costly super-imposition of an Empire will be a ruinous experiment.

The Passing of a Great Actress.

Crowned heads nowadays do not elicit as much attention as a common actress with a flair for the sensational. But what shall we say of an actress who was neither common nor sensational in the vulgar sense, but was possessed of genius and consummate skill? Mrs. Patrick Campbell—familiarly known to theatre-goers as Mrs. Pat—was the idol of London for quarter of a century. Her last successes were remarkable in their appeal to such diverse audiences as those composed of the Shavian esoterics and the Lyceum melodramatists—a fact which substantially proved her verstality. In "Bella Donna," for instance, she swept the suburban aesthetes off their feet with the presentation of a crude sensual love-play set in Egypt. On the other hand as Eliza Doolittle in Bernard Shaw's "Pygmalion" she won the hearts of even those poseurs who think emotion should be eliminated entirely from our dealings with our fellowmen, giving place to a cold, matter-of-fact and severely intellectual attitude of mind. And now after Rejane, who with Duse and Sarah Bernhardt reigned during the last bleak phase of the nineteenth century, a cable announces Mrs. Patrick Campbell's death in London. Not only do her personal friends and her enormous *entourage* of admirers mourn her loss but Art which is fast becoming too commercial to be Great Art, loses in her one of the makers of a great histrionic tradition for which England may well be proud.

"The Fountain of Honour."

The Senate of the Bombay University has accepted the recommendation of the Syndicate that the degree of LL. D. should be conferred on Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. That the decision of the Senate was secured by a majority of votes does not come as a surprise, having regard to its present constitution and, perhaps, to the fact that one of the recipients of the honour is the Vice-Chancellor himself. The majority of the Senate have not shown themselves to be fully worthy of maintaining the honourable traditions of which they are supposed to be the custodians and we shall not be surprised if they soon degenerate into a Mutual Admiration Society. Meanwhile, we cannot condemn the action of the Senate in stronger language than by merely pointing out that the Fellows, who agreed to confer the LL. D. degree on Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, had not even a word to say of the loss the University and the country has suffered in the death of Tribhovan Gajjar.

Indian Art.

In Mr. Gladstone Solomon, the new Principal of the Bombay School of Art, we have a dynamic force which is badly wanted here. He has been in India for only a few months, but, we are glad to note, he has already learnt and divined, during this short period, a good deal of the beauty of pure Indian art, unlike most of his predecessors, whose apathy was equalled only by their ignorance of Indian art-ideals. Mr. Solomon, we understand, is anxious to destroy as soon as he can, the bad art tradition created in British India during the last century, and after emancipating the Indian art-instinct from its thraldom, he wants Indians to evolve their art according to their national genius. The most interesting point in his lecture on "Modern Indian Art," which he delivered before the Art Society of India last Wednesday, was that India will again take her sovereign place by a return to fresco-painting. She, like Italy, attained her true greatness in the past by this kind of art-creation. The Last Supper of Da Vinci, and the equally wonderful Ajanta frescoes are the best proof of the truth of his statement. Now, how is our goal to be achieved? Art flourishes in an atmosphere of sympathy. Well, Government as well as rich Indians must patronize Indian artists, India is a country of great buildings. They are being [illegible] in Bombay, Calcutta, and other [illegible]ties. New Delhi is assuming [illegible]. The Government and the [illegible], therefore, employ Indian [illegible] the walls of their bu[illegible] Their apathy towards [illegible]t present. But [illegible]tify their [illegible]t of In-

SAVE IRELAND FROM SINN!

SIR HAR'S APPEAL

WANTED UND SUPPORT OF ALL ARTIES.

(ER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 7 a.m., July 25.

The situation Ireland was discussed in the House ommons this evening on the vote for the ef Secretary's salary.

Mr. T. P. onnor said that Ireland was steadily descing into an abyss of anarchy and cha Nobody had done more to create the remist party than Sir Edward Carso He suggested that it was the Ulster movent that swayed, the vaciliating ing Germa ind in favour of the war.

Sir Edwi Carson retorted that he believed this tobe an unmitigated lie. Sir Edward Cars proceeded to defend Ulster determinatio to resist being ground under the heels of rderous assassins. He declared that the ritish Government had been entisely bean in three-quarters of Ireland. He demaled vigorous measures against treasonable istitutions which the Sinn Fein were es'ablising.

Sir Amar Greenwood replying said that 57 arrets had been made in Belfast and more wuld be necessary. He said he would ask the House to pass certain legislation as sion as possible. The Government had introduced the Criminal Injuries Bill which would enable them to intercept every grant from the Exchequer to any person in authority in Ireland who was acting illegally. The action of every Council and other public authority was being examined. Most drastic action would be taken to uphold the authority of the Crown. Another bill would establish a tribunal superseding the courts which had failed to function at the recent assizes owing to the absence of the jurors who were intimated by the reign of revolver. He would also submit a bill enabling the Lord Lieutenant to establish a tribunal to deal quickly with every criminal offence committed in Ireland. He referred to the widespread terrorism which prevented the people giving evidence in cases and the difficulties in the way of laying charges but under the legislation proposed it would be possible to mete out punishment, in proven cases more adequate to the crime.

Sir Hamar Greenwood, continuing, said that in the meantime, any decision of a Sinn Fein court was illegal and would be upset as soon as possible. He denied that there was any coercion in Ireland. No soldier was there except to preserve life and order. (Cheers.) The people of Ireland were terrorised by a few. It was the Government's duty to break that terror, and to give the Irish people a chance to voice their real views.

BITTER PERIOD IN IRISH HISTORY.

He continued:—"The situation is bad, and it may grow worse, because the forces of the Crown are asserting the Government's authority. I regret to say that the House of the United Kingdom must brace itself to face a bitter period in the Irish history. There will be a determined organised attempt to establish the Irish Republic by means of murder and intimidation. That attempt will not be abandoned without a struggle."

He asserted that it could be defeated by the united determination of all parties and creeds, resolutely, to oppose such savage methods. He extended invitation for representatives from every quarter to voice their views as regards the best way of settling question of saving Ireland from ruin. Sir Hamar Greenwood then concluded his telling speech with an appeal to the House for a united support. (Loud cheers.)

ORDER RESTORED IN BELFAST.

13 KILLED: ABOUT 300 WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 10 a.m., July 25.

Rioting in Belfast was carried on until three o'clock this morning, when order was restored. Ten were killed last night, bringing the death roll, since the start of the riots on Wednesday, to 13 and a number of wounded between 200 and 300.

SIR E. CARSON'S APPEAL.

TO ASSIST TO QUELL DISTURBANCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 10 a.m., July 25.

Sir Edward Carson has sent a message to Belfast earnestly hoping that all Unionists there will assist the authorities to quell the disturbances and restore peace.

LT.-COL: W. B. SPENDER.

TAKES OVER COMMAND OF LOYALISTS IN BELFAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 10 a.m., July 25.

An announcement was made from the Old Town Hall, Belfast, that Lieut.-Col. W. B. Spender, formerly the Chief Staff Officer in [illegible] Volunteer Force has taken over the command of the Loyalists, and has requested a report from each battalion in the Force.

DOMINION HOME RULE FOR SOUTH IRELAND.

PROPOSALS BEFORE GOVT.

THE FATE OF ULSTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., July 25.

"The Times" states that proposals tantamount to granting Dominion home rule in the southern provinces of Ireland have been placed before the Government from various quarters, under which the southern provinces would be free to govern themselves provided they remained an Integral part of the British Empire and the defence would be left in the hands of the Imperial Government. There would be no customs or excise or financial restrictions. Ulster would be free to remain either a part of Britain or accept a similar arrangement as that granted to the southern provinces. Official quarters believe that nothing save a clear demonstration of British goodfaith can convince the bulk of the Irish of British sincerity.

MR. L. GEORGE'S ASSURANCE.

(REUTER'S TEEEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 1-25 a.m., July 24.

London, July 23.—Mr. Lloyd George receiving the deputation of the Trades Union Congress on the subject of Ireland, expressed his willingness to confer on Ireland any form of Government within the British Empire which was acceptable to the people as a whole, but he asked for an assurance that Dominion Home Rule would be accepted by the south and west of Ireland.

GOVT BANQUET FOR INDIAN PRINCES.

MR. MONTAGU TO PRESIDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., July 25.

Government are giving a banquet on July 29th to the Indian Princes now in England. Mr. Montagu will preside and the Premier will be present.

KING RECEIVES INDIAN OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., July 25.

The king to-day received Indian orderly officers prior to their departure. His Majesty decorated Colonel McConaghy with the Royal Victorian Order and each of the officers with the Indian Medal of the same order.

PLEBISCITE IN EUPEN.

FAVOURS INCLUSION WITH BELGIUM

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., July 25.

Brussels.—As a result of the plesiscits under the Treaty of Versailles, only 270 including 200 German officials voted against the annexation of the Eupen and Malmedy districts by Belgium. The voters numbered 35726.

Rangoon July 24—The Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma, has dealt in revision with the sentences passed for the sale of paddy above the control rate fixed for Mandalay, and confirmed the sentences passed on the sellers of paddy, but quashed those passed on the buyers.

MOB ATTACKS CATHOLIC CHURCH..

MILITARY FIRES INTO CROWD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., July 25.

The Unionist clubs of Belfast have decided to appoint patrols to assist the authorities in the protection of life and property in the affected areas. Extensive rioting started in Ballymacarrett district late last night. The mob attacked the Catholic Church. The troops after giving warning fired repeated volleys into the crowd. There were numerous casualties. The death roll in Belfast now numbers 15. Apart from isolated looting, there has been no recrudescence of disturbances. The police and military are maintaining firm control.

IRISH SECRETARY'S SALARY.

MOTION FOR REDUCTION REJECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., July 26.

In the House of [illegible] Nationalist motion [illegible] Secretary for Irel[illegible] by 181 votes to 42.

THE INEVITABLE.

TURKEY TO SIGN AS DRAFTED.

INSTRUGTION TO RESHID BEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 24.

A Constantinople message to "The Times" says that Government intends to telegraph to Reshid Bey in Paris, instructing him to inform the Powers that Turkey will sign the Peace Treaty and Delegates Doctor Rizat Tewfik and Hadi Pasha will start for Paris as soon as possible.

TURKISH CROWN COUNCILS' DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., July 25.

"The Times" learns from Constantinople that the Crown Council has voted in favour of the signature of the peace terms.

GREEK OPERATIONS IN THRACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 7 a.m., July 25.

A Greek communiqué, dealing with the military operations in Thrace on July 21st, reports seven-hour Graeco-Nationalist artillery duels at Kuleli, Burgas and Karagatch, where the enemy attack on the Greek right wing was repulsed.

RELIEF OF RUMEITA.

COMMUNICATION WITH KULAH INTERRUPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BAGDAD, July 23.
Recd. 2 p.m. July 24.

The sick and the wounded were evacuated from Rumeita on the 20th and on the following day the garrison withdrew.

Communication with Kulah is interrupted. All was quiet during the withdrawal of the column from Rumeita.

SIND KHILAFAT CONFERENCE

MR. SHAUKAT ALI'S ADDRESS.

(From a Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, July 24.

The 6th Sind Khilafat Conference was held at Hyderabad on the 23rd and 24th instant under Mr. Shaukat Ali's presidentship. The President, in the course of his address, said:

I last visited your province in February, I found Hindus and Mussalmans perfectly united and I am glad the same spirit of brotherly feeling permeates this assembly too. Unfortunately, my voice has been weak since my release and, consequently, I am unable to speak at length, but so long as I have breath left in me I shall serve God and my religion with all the vigour I possess.

(Continued in Column 5.)

ALLIES AND POLAND.

M. JUSSERAND STARTS FOR WARSAW.

TO CONFESS REGARDING HELP.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
PARIS, July 23.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., July 26.

The Havas Agency states:—

The advance of the Russian armies into Poland continues to be the topic of absorbing interest in diplomatic circles. M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador in Washington, started yesterday from Paris, where he was on vacation, *en route* for Warsaw as the head of the French Mission, which will confer with the Polish leaders regarding the assistance to be given by the Allies. Accompanying M. Jusserand, were General Weygand and Marshal Foch.

BOLSHEVIST FORCES REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., July 25.

A message from Teheran states that a Bolshevist force from Enzeli landed at Bundergaz, in South East Caspian but was defeated by the Persian gendarmerie and compelled to return to their boats and depart for Enzeli.

RETREAT OF A DYERITE.

SORRY FOR HURTING COUNTRYMEN'S FEELING.

(From our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, July 22.

Raghoraj Singh, the Raja of Mankipur writes to "The Independent":—

I withdraw my letter re General Dyer's doings at Amritsar unconditionally and am sorry to hurt the feelings of my countrymen."

The Raja's original letter was directed against the critics of General Dyer's action in firing straight at the mob in the Jallianwalla Bagh in which he asked: "But would these critics kindly point out what course of action they had adopted, if they were placed in the same situation as General Dyer was, within the few seconds at his disposal, facing an infuriated mob which had lost all self-control and perpetrated lawless acts, murdering Europeans, innocent men, and women, setting fire to the church and other public buildings, and looting property to the value of several lacs, mostly belonging to their own countrymen with an armed force of only 50 men."

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO DYER.

CALCUTTA, July 23.

The European Association to-day has sent the following cable to the Secretary, Indo-British Association, London, on behalf of the European Association:—"Please inform the press of European satisfaction here at the result of the Lords' Dyer debate and convey our congratulations to General Dyer on his vindication."

TAGORE SPEAKS OUT!

POET ON THE LATEST SHOCK

CAST OFF MENDICANCY!

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, July 23.

The "Hindu publishes the following message from its London correspondent:—

On the afternoon following the close of the Dyer Debate in the Lords, I asked Dr. Rabindranath Tagore what he thought of the situation.

Speaking with the deepest emotion, he said that he thanked the friends who braved the wrath of their countrymen and courted failure by chivalrously championing the cause of an unfortunate country. But he felt grieved and insulted at the unashamed condonation of the brutal outrage by the very class from which our rulers were recruited.

"This makes us", he said, "realise the futility and humiliation of relying for every boon of any value from those who hold us in contempt. Only by removing the inner sources of weakness, organising our social, educational and economic life, can we rise out of our present position of degradation. Be prepared for many sacrifices to undergo suffering for common cause. Sink differences of all kinds, promote the spirit of concord and co-operation. The present shock of disillusionment, if accepted in the right spirit, will prove a blessing in disguise and form the basis of the new era of the career of national self-respect, spiritual emancipation and material progress. Only by freeing ourselves from the spirit of dependence and mendicancy, casting out far and guarding ourselves against the wasteful destruction of impotent anger and vengeful resentment, can we rise to the true measure of greatness."

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

HOW FAR IS IT OPERATIVE?

MANDATES TO BE REFERRED TO LEAGUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., July 25.

In the House of Lords replying to the enquiry by Lord Parmoor as to how far the Convenant of the League of Nations had become operative, Lord Curzon referred to the painful crippling of the League sustained in the defection of the United States, its real sponsor, No effort should be spared to induce a reversal of that decision. A number of applications for admission would be placed before the Assembly meeting in November, in Geneva.

He stated that a great difficulty had arisen in settling the class of mandates relating to ex-German territories in Africa and the Pacific Islands. Questions had arisen with France as regards Cameroon and Togoland and with Japan as regards the Pacific Islands. Mandates had up to the present not been submitted to the League, because of the desire to obtain unanimity. He hoped that this would be reached shortly, after which reference would be made under the terms of the Covenant.

Lord Curzon denied the allegation that Government was not serious regarding the League. There was no cause for disappointment or despair about its future. A career of real practical utility lay before it. He emphasised that in Mesopotamia and Palestine we had acted on the principle that the wishes of the communities concerned must be the principal consideration in the selection of the mandatory, and there was no evidence that the inhabitants of either country wished any other mandatory than Britain. We had made most earnest efforts to learn the real mind of the inhabitants of Mesopotamia. The difficulty was that they could not make up their minds as to what form of independence they wanted.

(Continued from Column 3.)

I fully realize the responsibilities and dangers devolvisg on me as your President, But I am prepared for them. The enemies of our cause are most formidable, but I am sure that even the most sinful of us would boldly stand out as servants and defenders of Islam. I regret the absence of Maulana Mahmudul Hasan, our leading theologian, whose place I am now filling unworthily. I also regret that Moulanas Abdul Bari and Abdul Kalam, two of our distinguished leaders and devotees of Islam, could not attend this historic conference.

I understand the Bombay Government has issued a Press note threatening to apply the provisions of the Seditions Meetings Act to this province and as a preliminary step has deputed some high officials of the province to watch our proceedings and report thereupon. I take this occasion to appeal to the gentlemen so deputed to represent our opinions and feelings faithfully. People should not care whether our devotion to God and religion are watched by a Governor or the meanest constable. These are most critical times in the history of Islam and all our efforts and energy should be directed towards the solution of our religious and national problem. Government cannot solve the Khilafat question by interning or hanging Gandhi, Shaukat, Abdul Bari, or Abdul Kalam. But it can only be solved when the demands of the Mussalmans are fulfilled. No wonder if you display dauntless courage and resolve for the service of Islam in the inspiring atmosphere of this concourse, but I should feel satisfied only when the same spirit is preserved under hard and trying circumstances.

NO COMPROMISE.

Recounting broadly our demands, I must declare that compromise or haggling are possible in mundane matters, but they are incomparable with divine behests and religious obligations. I admit our weakness shown during the last five years, but I am convinced that had I ennunciated our present demands then my brother and myself should never have suffered imprisonment, for living blessings and Muslim feeling could never suffer British Government to ravage the Khilafat and win victories in Europe. Our demands are what the Prophet, on whom be God's peace and for whom I am prepared to sacrifice my life, my children, even my old mother to keep Jairatul Arab unsettled by the unbelievers' invasion as enjoined by the Prophet on his death bead. According to this command we cannot accept any arrangement opposed to this principle. You will be glad to learn with what honour and affection have our esteemed brothers Janmohamed Joonejo and his companions been welcomed by the frontier tribes, whose wildness and predatory habits are so much condemned in this country. Janmohamed has been hailed to Kabul as Nawab and 25000 Afrids mustered strong to accord him welcome of Kafla of the Sindhi Mohajirs, who have renounced their homes for the sake of Iman. Anything proceeding from the Muslim tending to strengthen Government's power has to be withdrawn and withheld. I wish the Governor were here, instead of his deputies, to hear our claim.

I have expressed these opinions fearlessly, but I have not met with death while hundreds have died in the ordinary course of nature. I also treat with indifference what form of death I may suffer for the Khilafat, because God is enough for me. Rise you all in token of your fearlessness (all stood including Government officials attending). My last word is, "Remain faithful to your demonstration of fearlessness and keep sobriety as your guiding principle. Let none entertain any idea of violence or bloodshed against Englishmen, for it would tarnish our past reputation.

"NO JUSTICE FOR INDIANS."

"NON-CO-OPERATION, ONLY COURSE."

MR. V. P. MADHAVA RAO AT BELLARY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, July 24.

Presiding over the Bellary District Conference Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao said that the times they were passing through were the most critical in the history of India. Referring to the Punjab question, he said that those who had learnt to regard the British Parliament and British people as unqualled in their love of liberty and fairplay, had to hang down their heads at the turn that was given to the debate in Parliament on this vital question. There was no justice to an Indian when a European was the culprit.

Speaking on the Reform Act he said now that the Reform Act had been passed which was already had enough and had been made worse by the rules, the only course open to us for getting the Act bettered and for securing real self-government was to combine and agitate. When the measures which the united voice of the people demand are vetoed by the Governor or when resolutions and bills brought forward by members are disallowed by the same authority, some sort of non-cooperation will have to be adopted.

Regarding the Secretary of State's statement in Parliament regarding Mr. Gandhi, he said that any untoward act will precipitate the very crisis they are anxious to avoid. In conclusion he said "So far as I can see there is no course left to us other than non-cooperation if we are to maintain our self respect after the treatment we as a nation have received at the hands of Parliament on all the three subjects, the Punjab atrocities, the Khilafat question (in regard to which we Hindus can cooperate with Mahomedans only as far as the secular aspect of the question is concerned), and the Re[illegible] Act and its rules which have been agitating the public mind.

THE "ZAMINDAR."

REFUSES TO PAY SECURITY: STOPS PUBLICATION.

A private message says:—

The Punjab Government damanded Rs. 2,000 security, without assigning reasons, from the Editor the "Zamindar". Mr. Zafaralikhan has refused to pay the amount and the publication of the paper is, accordingly, stopped.

"ZEMINDAR" READY TO PAY SECURITY.

PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION OPENED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, July 24.

The "Zamindar" did not come out to-day but merely published a notice announcing the circumstances under which it has been compelled to suspend publication. It says that the "Jemindar's" creed has been self-Government for India under the British Crown and that it has always opposed unlawful and violent agitation. Notwithstanding all this the District Magistrate served the keeper of the Press with a notice demanding Rs. 2,000 security and verbally directing that no issue of the "Zemindar" could be printed until the deposit of the security. It seeks to know the opinion of its constituents whether the security should be deposited.

At a public meeting it was however resolved on the motion of Maulvi Sanaulla, President, Punjab Khilafat Committee, that the security should be paid and a subscription list was accordingly opened on the spot.

"INVINCIBLE INDIA."

PROSCRIBED UNDER PRESS ACT.

(Associated Press.)
DELHI, July 23.

In exercise of powers conferred by Section 12 of the Indian Press Act 1920, (i. of 1910) the Chief Commissioner of Delhi hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies wherevincible India" published by Edward Carmans and issued by the Hindustan Ghadr Party, San Francisco, California, inasmuch as the said pamphlet contains matter of nature described in Section 4 Sub-Section (1) Clauses (c), and (e) of the said Act.

"DROP DYER CONTROVERSY."

CALCUTTA SHERIFF'S APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 24.

Mr. A. D. Pickford, Sheriff of Calcutta, as a representative of the citizens of Calcutta, has made an appeal to drop the Dyer controversy because of its effect upon social feeling. He says these utterances tend to lead to social animosity, lasting bitterness and perhaps, some times, may in mean distant future cause bloodshed when otherwise bloodshed might not be. It is deplorable that this bitter wrangle should continue, when it can do no vestige of good to any of those who are parties to it, whatever their opinions on the merits of the case may be.

POSTAL EMPLOYEES.

POSSIBLE ENTRANCEMENT OF POSTAL RATES.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, July 23.

Orders have now been passed on the recommendations of the Postal Committee with regard to the pay of postmen, inferior servants of the Post offices and Railway Mail Service and Postal Lascars. A detailed resolution is under preparation and will be issued shortly. In the meantime it is announced for for general information that the main recommendations of the Committe in respect of the above classes of officials have been accepted by the Government of India and that it has been decided to give effect to the revised rates of pay from 1st September 1919. Further proposals are expected shortly from the Committee in regard to clerks, Railway Mail Service sorters and other grades of officrs in the Post office and it is estimated that the additional expenditure involved in the revisions of pay sanctioned or in prospect for the Post Telegraph Department will amount to considerably more than a crore of rupees per annum.

The Government of India, therefore, think it necessary to warn the public that the question of enhacing the inland postage rates must now be seriously considered.

JAPANESE ENTERPRISE IN BURMA.

PURCHAS OF RICE-MILL,

(Associated Press.)
RANGOON, July 25.

Rumours have been current for some time past that the Japanese were trying to get a footing in the rice trade in Burma. It is now known they have succeded and completed the purchase of Joseph Heap and Sons, owners of the Dawbong rice mill in its entirety and have also purchased land in Kanaungto and Easien belonging to the same firm. The price is not known. The purchasers are the Japan Trotton Trading Company Limited.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, July 25.

The depression from the Bay is moving toward north-west and its centre lies near Jhansi. Monsoon has been accordingly strengthened in Central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, east of the United Provinces, south-east Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces, Konkan, Madras Deccan, north Hyderabad, Mysore and Malabar. Local in Upper Burma Assam, Orissa, west of United Provinces, East and North Punjab and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Bhamo one inch, Cox's Bazar four; Chittagong two; Narayanganj one and half; Barisal five, Jessore one and half; Darjeeling four; Chaibassa one and half; Gaya one, Naya, Dumka two; Benares half; Allahabad one; Marree one and half; Sialkot two; Totah one; Neemuch two; Hoshangabad one and half; Saugor four; Jubbulpore and Seoni two; Nagpur five; Pachamarhi three; Parbhani one; Mercara four; Cocanada one.

Forecast:—Some extension in Rajputana, Central India west, South Punjab and United Provinces and diminution in Central Provinces.

FLOOD IN SAKCHI.

(Associated Press.)
JAMSHEDPUR, July 23.

Owing to heavy rains the water in the Khorkai and Subarnarekha rivers has risen again. The flood in the Khorkai has rushed through a small stream and has flooded the Jugeselai, Ranikudar and Khuntadi cooly bastis. Many huts have been demolished. The flood water has reached the Sakchi boulevard which is the main thoroughfare of the town. No loss of life has been reported, though four dead bodies were seen floating in the Khorkai river. The Subarnarekha has overflooded Baghakudar, but no huts have come down. The paddy fields in Sakchi are under water. The men whose huts have been demobilished are being given shelter in unfinished pucca quarters.

WINTER CROP AFFECTED.

(Associated Press.)
BALASORE, July 24.

Heavy downpour of rain has resulted in floods in the Svarnarekha river draining the northern part of the district. The water rose for the first time on the 15th instant, but subsided after 3 days. The second flood took place on Wednesday last and submerged the villages in the jurisdiction of Bellascre, Basto, Napo, Baliapal, and Bhograi Thanah. The grand trunk road is still under water. The flood has damaged a bridge near Napo. No breach is reported to have taken place except that in the Barbudi embankment. The paddy lands are still breast high in water. The flood has damaged the winter paddy seriously. Rice sells at 3 3/4 seers a rupee in the northern part of the district.

COSSYE RIVER IN FLOOD.

(Associated Press.)
MIDNAPORE, July 24.

The extent of the breach in the Cossye river at the Takavi embankment near Bobandhi is one hundred feet and the depth of water there is sixteen feet. The District Magistrate left for the spot the day before yesterday and the Superintending Engineer of the south western circle was expected from Calcutta.

BREACH IN B-N-R LINE.

BALASORE, July 24.

The Bengal Nagpur Railway's Bombay mail, which was due at Howrah yesterday morning, arrived this morning via Katni on the East Indian Railway on account of a breach on the line.

MAHIM DEVELOPMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Every one would welcome the development of Mahim, but is this development going to be made in accordance with past practice or is a new policy to be applied to it? So long as I was on the Corporation the Municipal practice was quite different from the I. Trust praccice. The Municipality acquired land sufficient for the roadway. The Trust schemes were improvement schemes and for this reason it acquired large insanitary areas to render them sanitary. It is therefore a mistake to compare the methods of these district corporations.

There are many roads in the City which require widening. Regular lines of streets have been laid down for this purpose—when the conditions for acquiring were fulfilled, the Municipality used to acquire the frontages sufficient for the roadway and no more. Frontage prices used to be paid for the portion acquired although the owner acquired a better frontage. The complaint which some of us made at the time was that it was not fair to pay frontage rates in such cases. I believe Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola suggested that the price should not exceed the value of rear portion of the land from which the frontage was severed. This seemed equitable; but I did not come across a single case where it was applied or enforced. Nobody then dreamt of acquiring the whole area. But with the fabulous rise of prices a new policy is now obviously adopted. I cannot do better than illustrate it by a concrete example. Mount Road is being widened to the regular line of the street. A's property, falls within—only a small negligible triangular portion scarcely measuring five square yards. No improvement of A's property will take place by widening the road. On the contrary the larger the garden area the better from this house. There is absolutely no reason to acquire the whole area which I found is 100 times larger than the frontage required. Nevertheless the Municipality threatened to acquire the whole area. This threat was not carried out only when the owner consented to give up the garden area required for the road, and also pay some amount. I do not remember what amount was fixed, but it was something like Rs. 5,000. The reason for this is obvious. The Municipality knew that the value of the place had more than doubled within 2 years. The Municipality would not pay this price. It would pay perhaps a little more than the price the owner paid and on resale make a huge profit at the present inflated prices. This is spoliation pure and simple. This is not acquiring the unearned increment for the benefit of the public. If this plea were honest, he Municipality should forthwith acquire powers for acquiring the whole City, specially the Fort, where "unearned increment" is the largest. This policy of spoliation under the plea of "unearned increment" is to be applied to Mahim so far as I can perceive. This is altogether unjustifiable. The road is to be a trunk road for the increasing traffic between Bombay and Salsette. It is for the benefit of the City and Salsette, therefore the City and Salsette should pay for it and not the local landlords. The equitable rate to apply would be to make the local landlords pay for the cost of making the road in front of their houses just as it is now done in "private streets." They would thus pay for the improvement effected by the new broad trunk road. The next step would be to assess the houses on both sides of the trunk road at a higher rate proportional to the estimated increases of the value. To go beyond this appears to me to be indefensible upon all grounds of justice. I say so although by temperament and training I am a Socialist, I should prefer socialistic principles to be applied, but to all and not to Mahimkars alone. I believe Government ought seriously to consider whether they should not fix the value of lands and houses in Bombay according to their assessments at the beginning of 1914. They should then allow for increase in value at the rate of five per cent. per annum so that the value of the property is doubled in 20 years. None but a rapacious landlord and speculator would require a more rapid increase in value. Having fixed this value all transfers at higher rates should be prohibited and the Courts empowered to order refund of higher rates. I would even go so far as to make any breach of the law in this respect penal and liable to rigorous punishment. But as things stand at present no honest councillor should sanction the policy of spoliation, upon which the Municipal officials have embarked under the stimulus of inflated values.—Yours, etc.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

IMPROVEMEMT IN POLISH SITUATION.

MILITARY OPTIMISM JUSTIFIED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., July 25.

Warsaw.—Military optimism is justified by the situation at the front, which has improved. The Southern army has remained steadfast, despite five days' continuous attacks, A Polish communique states, that the Bolsheviks have captured Slonim. Poles have repulsed the attempt to cross the Pripet marshes.

APPEALS DISMISSED.

(Associated Press.)
RANGOON, July 23.

The Judicial Commisioner of Upper Burma has dismissed the appeals of U. Kanthya and three others who were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by the Sessions Judge of Mandalay on a charge of attempt to murder certain Europeans at Endawya pagoda festival some months ago.

At the forthcoming session of the Imperial Legislative Council, Hon. Mr. Chanda will move for the reconsideration of the decision to disband the Bengali Regiment.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

REVISED RATES OF PAY.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, July 24.

The following Government resolution is published:—

In introducing the revised rates of pay for the Indian Civil Service it was provided in paragraph 4 of the Home Department Resolution No. 286, dated the 13th February 1920, that personal allowances should, if necessary, be given to individual officers whose pay under the revised rates would in consequence of unusually rapid promotion in the past be less than the substantive pay they were drawing on the date of the introduction of the new rates. It has, however, been brought to notice that in certain individual cases these orders have not sufficed to protect officers from an immediate reduction of emoluments, as no provision was made for the retention of acting allowances.

PERSONAL ALLOWANCES.

In order to meet the latter class of cases, the Government of India have decided that officers of the Indian Civil Service should be granted personal allowances where necessary so as to bring their remuneration up to the total of pay, plus the acting allowance which they were drawing on the date of the introduction of the new rates of pay. These personal allowances will be absorbed in subsequent increments of pay, in accordance with the principle of Article 61, C.S.R. In the case of an officer who was at the date of the introduction of the new rates officiating in a superior post, and who subsequently reverts to an inferior post, or who was officiating in a post above or outside the time scale and subsequently reverts to a post in the time scale, the personal allowance will finally cease to be drawn from the date of such reversion. In all other cases the perspnal allowance will continue at the rate originally fixed subject to reduction, in accordance with the provisions of Article 61, C.S.R. irrespective of any grade reversion to which the officer might have been liable.

The Government of India are not aware that similar difficulties have arisen in regard to members of any of the other Imperial Services whose pay has been revised as a result of the recommendations of the Public Services Commission, but they are pleased to direct that personal allowances shall where necessary be given to members of such services on the principles laid down in paragraph 2 of this resolution.

FIRE IN KARACHI.

OVER TWO LAKHS DAMAGES.

(Associated Press.)
KARACHI, July 23.

A serious fire broke out last night in the stores of the Supply and Transport Corps a native jetty. A large number of gunny bags, tarpaulins, etc. of the total value of two and a half lakhs were destroyed, all being uninsured. The fire burned itself out, the fire brigade only being able to prevent it from spreading. The cause is unknown, but spontaneous combustion is suggested.

EXCHANGE BANK CLOSING RATES.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, July 22.

The Exchnge Bank Telegraph Transfers' closing rate was one shilling ten and a half pence and the demand bills one shilling ten and a five eighth pence.

BOMB OUTRAGE, NOT CONFERMED.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, July 23.

In connection with the statement of the "C. and M. Gazette" of Lahore about the second bomb outrage at Rawalpindi telegraphed yesterday we are informed by the Punjab Government that they have received no confirmation of the report.

BOMBS FROM BEYOND FRONTIER.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, July 23.

The bombs recently discovered in Northern Punjab are apparently of the nature of the so-called hair brush and believed to have emanated from beyond the frontier. These cases are regarded as a new form of Ghazi fanaticism which is endemic on the Frontier.

SPECIAL CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged to you if you will give publicity to the following in your paper.

Apropos the suggestion made in your issue regarding the election of the president for the ensuing Special Congress to be held shortly at Calcutta, I suggest the name of our revered patriot, Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar of Salem. Mr. Achariar is an out and out democrat and his name has figured more than once in the past among the presidential candidates. In view of the many and important matters proposed to be discussed at the Special Sessions, we want a man of sterling independence to sit at the helm and Mr. Achariar is eminently qualified and can be relied upon to give the right lead, the country at present is so anxiously awaiting.—I remain, Sir, yours etc.,

P. A. V. CHELAM.

No. 13, Morarji Tulsidas Bldg.,
Tardeo Road, July 22.

A Madras message of July 23 says the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway rifles boxing tournament opened yesterday night in a special enclosure arranged for the purpose on the grounds of the Madras Gymkhana tournament. The programme for the night was a long one and consisted of no less than 21 boute. Cadets of the Indian Defence Force and British units took part in boxing.

"REVERSE COUNCIL SALES."

DEFRAUDING PUBLIC TREASURY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Permit me to draw your readers' attention to certain statements made by the "Times of India" in its issue of 13th July. It states:—"These sales (Reverse Council Bills) have degenerated into a gignatic ramp for the spoilation of the Treasury *for the benefit of the Banks and a few individuals.* The publication of the list of successful tenderers has placed in the possession of the public information which has always been at the disposal of the financial authorities; it shows that outside the banks and firms, these Bills are being allotted to a small group of wealthy men, and syndicates of wealthy men, *who have no more to do with bona fide remittance* than with the making of green cheese for the man in the moon: ——— they do not use one sovereign of the allotments which they receive for genuine remittance, but pass the whole sum on to the market, pocketing week by week the difference between the Reverse Council Bill rate and the market rate. That difference in the case of one tenderer alone, we are assured has amounted to a profit of a lakh of rupees in a month transferred from the coffers of the State to his private banking account: ——— The unprecedented profits shown in these (Banks') reports represent in substantial degree not the legitimate gains on Commercial Banking, but the profits made at the expense of the State through the Reverse Bills!! ——— money which ought to be devoted to trade and industry is hung up so as to be available for the weekly tenderings, *leading to demoralisation, monetary stringency, syndicating and certain illegitimate practices distructive of sound finance.*"

(1) Mr. Editor, these words do not come from an Extremist, or from an extremist public platform.

(2) A serious Editor of a resoponsible English journal, "The Times of India" lays grave charges at the door of Government Finance authorities.

(3) He also charges certain banks and wealthy citizens of practically defrauding the Government.

(4) Thus this subject becomes a serious one, fit for open and public enquiry. It is apparent that sellers *knowingly* put the Treasury into a heavy loss. Also that buyers made false statements and earned illegitimate profit.

(5) It is a clear case for legal prosecution. The amount lost or at least a portion can be recovered under ordinary law of the country. This is what my common sense dictates.

(6) I also ask: Are the "Finance Department" officials worthy to remain in charge of the Department? In a business firm a manager for such charges even to a very very little extent would be liable to be dismissed on the spot.

(7) Is the Government of India a regularly conducted business concern? or is it a charitable institution? But here even the word charitable is not applicable because wealthy men have been benefited by illegitimate ways and means.

(8) Is there no one to question, to enquire, to ask, to recover the losses, to check further losses?

(9) The Hon. Mr. Webb was furious with Sir William Meyer for not raising a War Loan in India at the right time, on economic principles of finance. I know he was strongly for his removal from the office of the Finance Member of the Imperial Council. Will he not now get up against those responsible for these heavy losses to Indian Treasury? I mean, against both sellers and fraudulent wealthy purchasers, be they Europeans or Indians, if he is convinced that "Times of India" is correct? If it is not, I would like to be enlightened of the other side.—Yours etc.,

JAMSHED N. R. MEHTA.

Karachi, July 15.

REVERSE COUNCILS.

DISSIPATION OF RESOURCES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Hailey has been good enough to visit the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Merchants' Chamber during his recent visit and interchange views with the members, but it is extremely to be regretted that no satisfactory reply has been elicited as to the Government's Reverse Bills policy. £10,00,000 have been as usual sold this week and a million more are again advertised for next week. This sheer obstinacy in a policy which entails a loss of crores of rupees on the country is not statesmanship and has nothing to commend it. Mr. Bomanji's calling it "loot" some months ago had very much annoyed our Finance Member, but we may well ask what else it is and what good they are doing to the country by persisting in this ruinous course.

The lists of allottees recently published are most instructive. Evidently only big bankers and a very few millionaires are the only bona fide remitters! After this proof of how the resources of India are being exploited is it not most unpardonable that the Government should persist in the sales in the way they do. Perhaps the Finance Member thinks that in so far as the allotments go to the Bankers they at least go to the bona fide remitter and not to the speculator. Let me point out that even Bankers are not bona fide remitters as they do not themselves import anything for which they would have to remit money Home. They merely act as intermediaries between the real exporter and the real importer and whatever they get is sheer profiteering. I do not blame the Bankers. They are business men out to make money and they would be less than human if they failed to take advantage of the opportunity for profiteering that our benign Government gives them. Not content with this, this same benign Government has put every small remitter at the mercy of the Banks by charging the unconscionable commission of Rs. 1-8-0 for every Rs. 10 to be sent Home through the Post Office.

The Karachi Chamber, one of the staunchest supporters of the Government has had the good sense to see the futility of these sales to support Exchange. It originally considered the sale at Gold Rate correct. It then came down and recommended sale at Sterling Rate and now they "strongly urge the Government to drop their Reverse Council rate to current market rate of the day and so discontinue all further encouragement to more speculative remittances to England." I welcome this conversion however belated. I do not know what they mean by "current market rate," but I presume it is in a different form an echo of what the Indian Chamber has all along recommended. The Indian Chamber has all along urged the total discontinuance of the sale of Reverse Bills, but if the Government insist on continuing then the Indian Chamber urge sale to the best bidder and this is the only way to eliminate this most unholy profiteering at the expense of India.

I once again urge the discontinuance of these sales. Even assuming that the two shilling rate must be somehow made effective, our authorities ought to understand that it cannot be made effective by the method they now pursue. They must let things take their course and wait till exports revive sufficiently to again put India in a strong creditor position. Until then all attempts to bolster up the rate are a most unpardonable waste of India's resources.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. MADON.

Bombay, July 22.

OLYMPIC GAMES AT ANTWERP.

GOING OF BRITISH TEAM UNCERTAIN

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, July 24.

A "C. & M. Gazette" special cable, dated London July 21, says:—

Hurlingham has chosen Lt. Col. Melville of the 17th Lancers, Major Barret, Lord Wodehouse, and Major Lockett of the 17th Lancers, to represent England in the Olympic Polo Cup Tournament at Ostend next week. France, Belgium and Spain are also represented. It is uncertain whether the British team will go to Antwerp for the Olympic games proper, as the appeal for £10,000 for the purpose has only yielded £3,000.

FINALS OF CALCUTTA FOOTBALL COMPETITION.

BLACKWATCH BEATS KUMARTULE.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, July 24.

The finals of the Calcutta Football Challenge Shield Competition came to a close with a game between the Blackwatch and Kumartuli, an Indian team, in which the former won after a strenuous game by two goals to one. When it is remembered that Kumartuli is only a second league division, their performance would be considered to be of no mean order. They had to beat Tajhat Dalhousie and Mohunbagan Whilom shield-holders, before they could qualify themselves for the final round.

The Blackwatch opened their account by a goal scored in the first half by a free kick and they increased their lead early in the second half. About eight minutes to time Kumartuli reduced the margin and although they strained every nerve to draw a level they failed to do so. Attendance was a record one.

The match had been declared to be a charity one and so great was the public enthusiasm that by Monday last all reserved seats had been sold and the executive had to throw open additional seats. Mr. Justice Greaves played the umpire and Lady Mukherjee presented the shield to the captain of the Blackwatch Team.

BOOM IN CHEATING CASES.

ESCAPADES OF TWO EUROPEANS.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, July 23.

Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate, is engaged in hearing a case in which two Europeans, by name Lone and Pellegren, have been sent up on charges of cheating. The case for prosecution was that both the accused, jointly and severely, succeeded in obtaining possession of about Rs. 20,000 worth of jewellery and other properties from no less than sixteen firms of Calcutta. In payment, they issued cheques under the signature of H. Vane Trever on the Mercantile Bank, from a cheque-book that had been stolen from Mr. Newton, who was at that time a guest of Dr. Thornhall, Chief Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court. The accused in every case drove up in a taxi to the firm, and after having made certain purchases issued a cheque in payment and left without arousing any suspicion. The accused Love had been senenced to transportation for life some years ago by the Calcutta High Court for commission of a very serious offence. He had served out 15 years of his sentence when he broke out and he was deputed to Mesopotamia as a member of the Labour Corps and, subsequently, was set at liberty. Pelligrin was probably one of the most expert thieves in India and had been previously convicted on several occasions. Pellegrin was one-armed, and it was owing to that fact that Inspector Robertson succeeded in arresting both the accused. After examining some witnesses the Magistrate adjourned the case till to-day, when the accused will be committed to the High Court Sessions.

COURT FEES ACT.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, July 24.

The Government of India having remitted under the Court Fees Act, fees on the estates of the value of Rs. 50,000 and under, of persons subject to military law who were killed or died of wounds, etc., while on active service in the war, the Government of Bengal have instructed the District Judges in the presidency to refund on application fees already levied on such estates since January 14.

TREASURIES BURMA.

LT. GOVERNER ON IR WORKING.

(Associated Press.)
RAGN, July 22.

The Government of B have issued a strongly worded resolution on the working of the treasuries in Burma. The Lieut. Governor says that he had with considerable disappointment orders and warnings issued last year have received little attention, an there have been flagrant disregard of orders, seri irregularities, manufacture of accounts, is remittances, neglect to verify balances, while complete absence of responsib is a striking feature of certain instance The Government will take the strongest action if further instances of similar racter are reported. The risk of gravirregularities in repayment of War loan Inscriptions is realised, and the local Govt is giving serious consideration to the matter.

GOVT. OF INDIA PRESS.

SUPERINTENDENT'S THAT FAILS TO END STRIK

(Associated Press
CALCUT July 23.

The strike in the Governt of India printing press in Calcutta st continues. The following notice signed by the Superintendent of the Press was post at the entrance of the press.

"A number of employees of the Government press though attending the Pr have abstained from work since Wednesday the 14th instant. Notice is hereby given that on Wednesday the 21st such persons are not permitted to the Press will be admitted on the understanding that it is their intention to work. The issue of pay to those to cease to work will commence on Thursday the 29th instant."

It is reported that no man amongthe strikers since the notice was posted has attended the Press, which is being guarded by the police.

DELHI GOVT PRESS STRIKE

A THREAT AND AN APPEAL.

(Associated Press.)
DELHI, July 23.

The Government Press workers, Delhi, yesterday received the following notice dated Simla 20th from the Government of India Board of Industries and Munitions:—

The Government of India have been informed that the piece-workers of the Government Printing Press at Delhi have left their work without permission and that an attempt is being made also to persuade the men at Simla to leave their work. The press workers are warned that by leaving their work without permission, they automatically give up their claim for pension and they disqualify also the temporary workers who by the recent Government resolution would otherwise be eligible to count their previous continuous service for pension.

The press workers are reminded that Government make no profit out of the printing and that the printing is done merely for the convenience of the general public. Government has the duty of deciding fairly between the taxpayers who find the money and the workers who receive it as wages. They have also to decide fairly between the workers in Government presses and workers in other Government factories, on State railways in Post Telegraph and other departments. Press workers therefore who go on strike merely because they are dissatisfied with or do not fully understand the new terms tak upon themselves to judge between their claims and the claims of other workers. They orget that whilst a strike is on short notice may influence a private press-owner who loses profits whilst his press is idle, a strike in Government press merely injures the workers themselves, for the Government saves their wages during the strike and is not obliged to pay pension to any one who breaks his service. Press workers are advised therefore in their own interests to continue at work as this is the only way to prove whether the new rates are fair or whether the system still wants revising. No fair trial of any system can be given whilst the men are on strike, and consequently, unless the men continue to work Government will have no justification for improving the present system. The Strike will merely harm the workers because it will prevent the Government from helping them.

THE NEW TERMS.

The new terms prescribed by the recent Government resolution give 40 per cent. increase on ordinary rates. They also add another 25 per cent. more than the new rates for every two hours overtime and 50 per cent. more than the new rates for further overtime. Compositors get their class rates if they are accidentally idle through insufficient work during the day. The new rates and terms now granted will cost Government nearly three lakhs of rupees a year all of which wil go to the workers. The New Works Committee, which it is intended to establish will enable the men to record their grievances and these will thus be brought readily to the notice of the Government. It will not be possible unless the men remain at work to find out whether the wages paid are being fairly distributed among the different classes or not. Unless, therefore, the workers continue at work and give the new system a fair trial they will not know what privileges they are throwing away. Piece-workers are, therefore, advised to continue loyally at work in order that their conditions may receive further consideration. But, obviously no consideration of any sort can be given to men who dismiss themselves from service by leaving their work.

A Calcutta message of July 23 says, Mangaloni a sister ship to Malancha built this year by Messrs. C Connell and Co. of Glasgow for the Bracklebank line is expected to arrive at Calcutta to-morrow (Saturday) on her maiden voyage from Liverpool. Her gross tonnage is 9,500. (A.P.)

PRINCE OF WALES.

TO REACH BOMBAY ON NOV. 21.

TOUR TO LAST OVER 4 MONTHS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 24.

The Prince of Wales is due to reach Bombay on November 21st. His tour will last until April 2, 1921.

U. S. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

RECORDS FOR PAST YEAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 10 a.m., July 25.

Washington.—Exports for the past year are valued at 8,111,000,000 dollars and imports at 5,239,000,000 dollars. Both are records the respective increases over previous year being 879,000,000, and 2,143,000,000.

AMERICAN COTTON.

RECORD PRICE TOUCHED.

(REUTER'S TEEEGRAM.)

LONDO, July 22.
Recd. 2 p.m. July 24.

New York.—July cotton touched record price of 42.75 owing to the inability of the traders to deliver in consequence of the railroad congestion.

LIVERPOOL CUP RACE.

WON BY REDHEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 10 a.m., July 25.

The Liverpool Cup was run, to-day, and resulted as follows:—

Redhead	1
Midshipmite	2
Devizos	3

Nine ran.

The race was won by four lengths and a half.

Betting:—8 to 1 against Redhead; 3 to 1 against Midshipmite and 9 to 2 against Devizes.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 10 a.m., July 25.

Surrey beat Kents by nine wickets.
Hants versus Warwick was abandoned.
Somerset versus Essex was drawn.
Kent beat Northants by an innings and 26 runs.
Yorks versus Gloster was abandoned on account of rain.
Notts beat Sussex by six wickets.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 7 p.m. July 24.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says:—The market is irregular owing to the supplies not being plentiful. It is reported from Germany that Mexico is taking steps to regain the position of the largest silver producer in the world. All mines, even those hitherto regarded as unprofitable, will be worked partly at Government expense.

DEATH OF MR. W. K. VANDERBILT.

(REUTER'S TEEEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 7 p.m., July 24.

The death of W. K. Vanderbilt is announced.

Mr. William Kissam Vanderbilt was born on December 12, 1849 and was the son of Mr. William Henry Vanderbilt. He was the Director of many companies.

DEATH OF MRS. CORNWALLIS WEST.

(REUTER'S TEEEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 24.

An announcement is made of the death of Mrs. Cornwallis West who was condemned by the Committee of Inquiry for trying to influence the War Office to injure the career of a young officer in 1917.

The late Mrs. Cornwallis West (formerly Mrs. Patric Campbell) better known as Beatrice Stella was a famous actress. Mr. Patrik Campbell, whom she had married in 1884 died in South Africa in 1900; and she re-married Mr. George Frederick Myddleton Cornwallis-West in 1914. She was educated at Sussex Gardens, Brighton, Bellasis Gardens, Hampstead; and for a year received private tuition in Paris in language and music. She held Guildhall School of Music scholarship. She joined the Dramatic Club "Anomalies," West Norwood, (1886-87); toured with "Green's Coy." (1888); Mr. Bandman Palmer's Coy., (1889); Ben Greet's Coy. (1890-91.)

The "Hindu" understands that the Secretary of State has refused to sanction the expenditure that was proposed to be incurred by the Madras Government in connection with the removal of the Government House to Guindy.

* * * * *

The Madras Government have asked the heads of departments to submit a list of development schemes already sanctioned or under consideration which might be financed from borrowing under local Government borrowing rules under the Reform Scheme.

POLAND PROPER.

INVADED BY BOLSHEVISTS.

LATTER ENTER EAST GALICIA.

(REUTER'S TEEEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 7 p.m., July 24.

The Bolshevists have now invaded Poland proper. The War Office reports that the Bolshevist right wing has occupied Seiny town, north-west of Grodno, about thirty miles east of the German frontier. The Bolshevists are reported to have captured Grodno and also Bilelostok. The Bolshevist line in the centre bends back considerably to the east, but in the south the Bolshevists have forced a passage of the rivers Styr and Zbrucz and entered East Galicia.

HELP NECESSARY FOR POLAND.

BRITISH AND FRENCH COMMISSIONS TO REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 10 a.m., July 25.

Paris.—Speaking in the Senate, M. Millerand said that British and French commissions which had been sent to Warsaw would report what assistance the Polish army demanded. He added that we were determined to do everything possible to help our ally.

REQUEST FOR ARMISTICE.

BRITAIN'S ADVICE TO POLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 7 p.m., July 24.

It is understood that the British reply to the Soviet Note points out that Great Britain has advised Poland to make a request for an Armistice, and expresses the belief that the Soviet will grant peace on fair terms. It waives the previous British suggestion for a Conference in London, between representatives of the Soviet and the Border States. The Note does not mention General Wrangel.

GRODNO AND SLONIN EVACUATED.

CONFIRMATION BY POLISH GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 10 a.m., July 25.

Warsaw 22.—A communique confirms the Polish Evacuation of Grodno, also Slonin. The Bolsheviks have crossed the river Niemen.

TO FIGHT AGAINST BOLSHEVISTS.

REPORTED OFFER OF HUNGARY TO ENTENTE.

(REUTER'S TEEEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 7 p.m. July 24.

It is reported in Paris that the Hungarian Government has offered military aid to the Entente against the Bolsheviists.

POLAND'S NOTES TO SOVIET.

FORMAL APPLICATION FOR ARMISTICE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 10 a.m., July 25.

Poland has despatched notes to Moscow and to the Soviet Army Headquarters, formally applying for an armistice with a view to peace.

PERSIAN MISSION TO MOSCOW

MINISTER IN ROME UNWILLING TO GO

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 24.

A Teheran telegram to "The Times" says that the Persian Minister in Rome is apparently unwilling to proceed to Moscow and the mission has now been entrusted to Mushayer-el-Mamelik, the Persian Ambassador in Constantinople.

PROFESSOR AARON WATKINS.

NOMINATED FOR U. S. PRESIDENTSHIP

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 10 a.m., July 25.

Lincoln (Nebraska).—Mr. Bryan, having declined Prohibitionist nomination as a Presidential candidate, the Prohibitionist Convention has nominated Professor Aaron Watkins of Ohio, who has several times been a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. Thus, all the three Presidential candidates come from Ohio.

FRENCH ULTIMATUM.

ACCEPTANCE BY EMIR FEISUL CONFIRMED.

NO NEWS OF CONFLICT YET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 10 a.m., July 25.

It is now confirmed beyond doubt that Emir Feisul has accepted French ultimatum. It is understood that although the French troops are *en route* for Aleppo, the march towards Damascus is not a part of their programme. There is no news up to present of any conflict.

FRENCH IN SYRIA.

GENERAL GOUROUD'S ULTIMATUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.
Recd. Midnight, July 24.

Beirut.—Gen. Gouraud has issued a proclamation inviting the Syrians to join the French to bring Extremists to reason, declaring that the French will use moderation, but will not tolerate an attack on French or other Christians. Failing compliance with the appeal, he threatens very energetic measures.

AGGRESSIVE FRENCH POLICY.

AMIR FEISUL'S SURPRISE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 1-25 a.m., July 24.

A Cairo message to "The Times" says that the King of Hedjaz has telegraphed to Mr. Lloyd George expressing surprise and disappointment at the aggressive French policy in Syria and asking for the intervention of Britain. He says he is unable to control Emir Feisul's brothers or to prevent them from helping Emir Feisul.

FRENCH TO OCCUPY RLY. POINTS.

ALEPPO ALSO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.
Recd. Midnight, July 24.

Paris.—It is understood that the French are proceeding to occupy various points on the railway in Syria with the object of safeguarding communications with the northern ports and that they will also occupy Aleppo, which is regarded as the centre of intrigues against the French.

LORD LAMINGTON EXPLAINS.

WHY HE SUPPORTED LORD FINLAY.

(REUTER'S TEEEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.
Recd. Midnight, July 24.

In a letter to "The Times," Lord Lamington says that he supported Lord Finlay's motion to show not his approval of General Dyer's action, but his disapproval of Government's conduct in not taking action till it was desirable to make a sacrifice to appease the Extremists in India. He believes that other Peers, who supported Lord Finlay, were influenced by the same reasons.

CABLE ITEMS.

An Order-in-Council fixes July 16th as a date of the termination of war with Austria.

New York, July 23.—The Shamrock is reported to be slightly damaged, the shifting boom having forced two rivets.

Weltevreden, 21—Parer and McIntosh who left Singapore *en route* for Australia landed on the island of Banka. They are leaving for Kalidjati, tomorrow.

Hobart, July 22.—The Prince of Wales has returned from Launceston receiving inhabitants en route. He is recovering from an attack of laryngitis. The "Renown" will said for Sydney on 23rd instant.

London, July 22nd.—The Amritsar V. C., Captain J. G. Smith was married at Brompton Oratory to-day to Margaret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dundas of Lahore. General and Mrs. Dyer and Sir Michael and Lady O'Dwyer were present. Captain Smyth is Brigade-Major in 15th Sikhs.

RANGOON PORT COMMISSIONERS THANKED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 22.

The Chairman, Rangoon Port Commissioners, has received a communication dated July 13th from the Commander of the French War Sloop "Altair" acknowledging his high appreciation of his kindness in exempting the vessel from pilot and port dues during her stay in the port and sending his hearty thanks to the Commissioners.

A Calcutta message dated July 22 says:

A correspondent wires that the resignations of the Hon. Mr. Abul Kasem and Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazul Huq, of their membership of the Bengal Legislative Council have been forwarded to the Bengal Government by the President of the Calcutta Khilafat Conference.

MESOPOTAMIAN TROUBLE.

CHANGE OF POLICY, ONLY CURE.

COL. T. E. LAWRENCE'S LETTER

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 23.
Recd. Midnight, July 24.

Writing to "The Times," Colonel T. E. Lawrence says he does not consider it astonishing that the patience of the Mesopotamians has broken down after two years. They welcomed the news of our mandate, because they thought it meant Dominion Self-Government, but, at present, there is not a single responsible Mesopotamian sharing in the defence or administration of their country. He declares that the only cure is an immediate change of the policy and suggests that Arabic should be the Government language, thus reducing the number of Britishers and increasing qualified Arabs; formation of two divisions of local volunteers, entirely composed of Arabs, who should be entrusted with the maintenance of order and evacuation of every British Indian soldier. He is of the opinion that these changes would take twelve months and that under these conditions the Arabs would be as loyal to us as anyone elsewhere in the Empire without costing anything.

He concludes by suggesting that a bargain could be made with regard to oil in Mesopotamia, saying that the Arabs seem to be willing to shed their blood for freedom, how much more their oil.

SIR PERCY COX IN LONDON.

TO CONSULT GOVERNMENT ABOUT MESPOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 24.

Sir Percy Cox has arrived in London to consult Government regarding the future administration of Mesopotamia.

ZIONIST SETTLEMENT IN PALESTINE.

CONFERENCE TO RAISE £ 25,000,000

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.
Recd. Midnight, July 24.

The Zionist Conference has adopted a scheme to raise twenty-five millions sterling to promote the settlement in Palestine. The members of the Conference contributed hundred thousand sterling.

FRANCO-BRITISH OIL AGREEMENT.

MUTUAL CONCESSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 10 a.m., July 25.

The Franco-British oil agreement now published provides that in Rumania two governments will support their respective nationals with a view to the acquisition of former German oil interests and other concessions, all shares in the former being half French and half British.

In Russia, two governments will support their respective nationals in acquiring concessions.

In Mesopotamia, France will receive 25 per cent. of the Government output, at market rates, or 25 per cent. of the shares in private companies.

The agreement also provides for the construction of pipe-lines for the transportation of oil through the French sphere to the Mediterranean.

In North Africa and other French colonies, France will give facilities to the Franco-British groups, Britain giving corresponding advantages in the British Crown Colonies.

C. P. TANNING & TRADING CO

PROTEST AGAINST ITS FORMATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

YEOTMAL, July 23.

A very largely crowded public meeting, under the auspices of the local Gorakshana Sansstha, was held yesterday, to protest against the formation of the Central Provinces Tanning and Trading Company and against the acting of Government in financially supporting it. Mr. Shamrao Deshaparde presided.

A resolution was passed urging Government to insert a clause requiring the company to prohibit the killing of cows, as they had done in the case of pigs and strongly dissuading people from subscribing a single share of the said company.

Kazi Mardhanalli, Mr. Aney and other speakers made speeches condemning the policy of Government in financing a concern, whose main business consisted of killing cows and bulls resulting in a serious detriment to Indian agriculture.

Mr. H. R. Wangle, I.C.S., from Ferozepore has taken over charge of the post of Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi vice Mr. Crump on leave.

* * * * *

The Cinemotograph rules as introduced in the Punjab are being applied to the Delhi Province.

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CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 26TH OF JULY, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR JUDGMENT.

2957-19—Edg G W and Co, Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills Co Ltd and anr v Hasran Mamooji Mehta L and Co.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE

1463-19—Malvi M R and Co, Ratilal Tribhowandas v Mahomed Usman and Co. a firm and ors. Ard H D and Co. Shroff and Vachha, Daphtary F and D, Part heard.

1282-19—Payne and Co, Virji Vassanji v Jethanand Narandas a firm, Dastur and Co, Part heard 23-7-20.

LONG CAUSES.

3082-19—Captain and V Bai Navibai widow v Bai Mithabai widow, Edg G W and Co.

333-20—Chitnis M and K, Rausey Bharmal v Jamsedji Kanjibhoy Desai, Payne & Co.

452-19—M B Chothia, Abdul Rehman Haji Hassam v Karsondas Shivji, Mehta L & Co.

1277-15—Matubhai J and M, Khimji Bhojraj v Hirabai alias Bayabai widow and ors Ardeshir H D and Co, Mulla and M.

1378-15—Matubhai J and M, Bai Kankubai widow v Hirabai Bayabai widow and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Mulla M

1904-18—Judah and S, Selim Saul Reubin v H S M Kazrani and Sons a firm, Little and Co.

1927-19—Bhimji and Co, Padamsey Damodar a firm v Trikumdas Khimji a firm, Rustomji and G.

1963-18—M B Chothia, Aga Haji Mehdi Ispahani v H M Hassim Sedchi Sons a firm.

683-19—Jamsedji R and D, Mohanlal Narandas and ors v Punjalal Dalsukh and ors, Tyabji D and Co, Pandia and Co.

715-19—In person, Sulleman Khamissa v Haji Hafiz Jaffer Mahomed, Crawford B and Co.

729-19—Mans H M and Co, Assaram Narsoo v Tricumji Jiwandas a firm, Kanga & S.

758-19—Motichand and D, Mangaldas Gopalji v Bai Jiwabai widow, Merwanji K and Co.

759-19—Dubash and Co, Kedarnath Bhugwandas a firm v Ramdhan and Deewandhand a firm, Malvi M R and Co.

781-19—Little and Co, Bejnath Ramchandra v Manilal Girdhar a firm, M B Chothia.

784-19—Jehangir and S, Ibrahimji Adamji Rajkotewalla v George and Blackford a firm, Merwanji K and Co.

841-19—Forbes and Co, Moosaji Tyabally v Ebrahim Haji Issack, Matubhai J and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS

1096-20—Motichand and D, Hirji Bhojraj and Sons a firm v Pirbhai Adamji Pirbhai.

FOR DISMISSAL.

1764-19—Judah and Solomon, Narsayya Garjayya v Edulji R Palia, Mulla and Mulla.

FOR CONCENT DECREE.

388-19—Crawford B and Co, The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd v Kenneth McIntyre Kemp.

1137-20—Crawford B and Co, F C Calvert and Co v The Agra Saop Manufacturing Co, Payne and Co.

2291-19—Manilal and Kher, K N S Kadur Mohidin v The Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Little and Co.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

28-20—M R Chothia, Runchoddas Dhanji v Cursetji Dwarkadas Chhotalal and Co a firm, Ard H D and Co.

1074-20—Jam R and D, Kaliandas Tulsidas v Hiralal Rangildas Soonawalla, Matu J and M.

1129-20—Crawford B and Co, Latham Abercrombie and Co a firm v Tricamdas and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COST ON COMR'S REPORT.

767-17—Merwanji K and Co, Ganpat Balerishna Kashinath and anr v Narayan Rowji and ors, In person.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSES.

1272-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Maria Idalina Coutinho and anr v J M Lawrence and anr, Crawford B and Co, Part heard 9-4-20.

61-19—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Nowroji Rustomji Wadia, Wadia G and C.

689-19—Dharamsi and Co, Purshottam Ruttonsey v Jesinghbhai Chhaganlal Captain and Co. and ors. Part heard 9-4-20, against 1st defendant only.

1228-20—Unwalla P and P, Meherbai v The British India Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.

1078-20—Sabnis and G, Abdul Tyeb Shaik Sarafally v Hill Sawyer and Co a firm, Merwanji K and Co.

1025-20—Payne and Co, Dwarkadas Jadkissondas v Dewji Lndha, Amin and Desai.

1027-20—Rustomji and G, Khan Bahadur Mahomedally Abdul Kadar and anr v Mahomed Hoosein Fakir Mahomed and ors, Jamsedji R and D, Kanga and S.

1695-20—Smetham B and Co, Burjorji Cursetji Pavri v L Augusto.

1508-20—Mulla and Mulla, Jamshedji L Pen and Co v J A Grant and Co a firm & anr, N C Dalal.

766-20—N C Dalal, Chhotubhai Chanabhai v Keshrichand Rupchand Javeri, Dastur and Co.

767-20—N C Dalal, Chhotubhai Chanabhai v Pratapchand Gulabchand Javeri, Hiralal Th and Co.

1107-20—Wadia G and Co, Thakerseydas Shansamal v The Japan Cotton Trading Co and anr. Captain and V, Ragh N and Co.

576-20—Mulji and Tha, Motilal Rangildas a firm v Ishwarlal Vijbhucandas Daruwalla, Tuyabji D and Co.

963-20—Mulji and Tha, Thakoredas Jamnadas Dalal v Amratlal Mayachand, Dubash and Co.

TESTAMENTARY SUIT.

T and I J 13-19—In Re Chimno V Mascarenhas Edg G W & Co Caitano Francisco Menezes v Cyriano Valeriano Mascarenhas, Daph F and D.

LONG CAUSES.

652-19—Mulla and Mulla, Khamissa Haji Jan Mahomed v Elias Haji Omer & Co a firm, Moti and Devi.

2305-19—Mulji and Tha, Ambalal Nevalal a firm v Shantilal Rafubhai a firm, Smetham B and Co.

691-19—Edgelow G W and Co, Ibrahim Ismail Kassum v D Rose, Ardeshir H D and Co.

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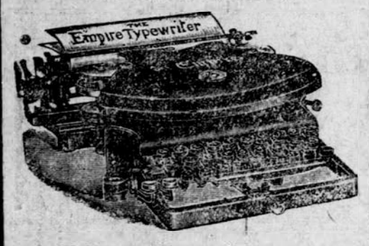

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MESOPOTAMIA.

WHY NO ARAB GOVT.

LORD CURZON'S DEFENCE.

In the House of Lords in mail week Lord Islington raised the question of Mesopotamia. He criticised the British expenditure in that country and asked what justification the Government had for setting up a super-Crown colony system of administration needing a large army to support it at the expense of the British taxpayer. He contended that an Arab Government could have been set up directly after the Armistice with the saving of many millions.

He objected to the policy of indiscriminate garrisoning by small units of remote and inaccessible parts of the East. We could no longer undertake to be rulers and protectors of the whole of that part of the world. Our existing administration there was dangerous to our prestige in the East.

Viscount Goschen said he had a great belief in the future of Mesopotamia if we could set up a lasting and stable Government and provided that we retained the vilayet of Mosul, which was a rich and fertile country with oil and coal and suited to agriculture on a large scale.

Earl Curzon said the charge had been made against the Government that a system of administration had been in operation in Mesopotamia which was described as indistinguishable from the Crown colony system, and he would like to indicate the kind of conditions which our men had to face when they entered the country. The retreating Turks did everything they could to embarrass the Army of Occupation. There was no such thing as corporate national life. The advancing forces had to improvise administration as they went along. They had to build in many parts embankments to protect the towns, villages, roads, canals, and crops, children had to be educated the necessaries of life to be distributed, and hardly an Arab was capable of exercising executive authority. In this vacuum our men were compelled to set up some form of administration, and that form was set up to which they were habituated—a form very like Indian administration.

THE ONLY FAULT.

The only thing to be said against it was that it was too efficient. He thought it very likely they went too far. Although a good deal of disparagement had been thrown on the so-called Crown colony administration in the interval no one had paused to note the fact that every effort had been made to interest consult, and galvanise into political activity the inhabitants of the country. It was very likely that experienced persons would be associated with Sir Percy Cox in drawing up a Constitution, and Arab opinion would be consulted at every opportunity. Of course, the new State could not be set up until the Peace Treaty with Turkey had been signed.

With regard to Lord Islington's questions, there were 434 officials engaged in civil administration. The omens at present were not favourable to the raising of native military forces for the defence of the country. Endeavours were being made to raise native levies, but he was not sure they would be successful. That ground would be explored thoroughly. Our troops in North-west Persia were sent there to keep the door shut on German agents. If we withdrew them now the reaction might be a serious menace to Mesopotamia. There were still 15,000 prisoners and 27,000 refugees whom it had not been found possible to repatriate, and these needed four battalions of soldiers to look after them. There were 1,023 of all ranks of the Air Force in Mesopotamia.

AN EARLY EVACUATION?

As to future administration, there was in the Government a general opinion that it was advisable to constitute some kind of special department for dealing with these mandated countries. If that were done it would be a vital necessity to associate with it a new service to provide men to administer these areas. It was impossible to prophesy as to the future. Mesopotamia was surrounded by a sea of ferment and anarchy, almost of chaos, and it was not only an obligation of duty and honour but of expediency that we should remain in the country at present. He hoped we should get out of it before long, but it would be madness and derogation of our duty and honour if we left it. To throw up the sponge now would be an act of which they would all have every reason to be ashamed.

The Marquis of Crewe feared that Earl Curzon's statements would not allay public apprehensiveness as to the future course of events in Mesopotamia.

Viscount Milner thought the noble Marquis took a too pessimistic view as to the possibilities of the reduction of expenditure in Mesopotamia. The forces there were not much in excess of what we ought to keep until peace was signed and peaceful conditions restored in the surrounding countries. The circumstances of the immediate moment should not cause undue alarm.

ALLEGED DEFALCATIONS BY ARMY OFFICER.

AGRA, July 26.

In consequence of alleged defalcations in the Army Clothing Factory, Lieut. Reynolds was arrested under section 409 I.P.C. and placed before the Magistrate who has released him on bail. An Indian merchant of Delhi was also arrested in connection with this case under section 411 I.P.C. He was brought to Agra and released on bail. Lieut. Reynolds claimed to be tried as a European British subject. The case will come up for hearing next week.

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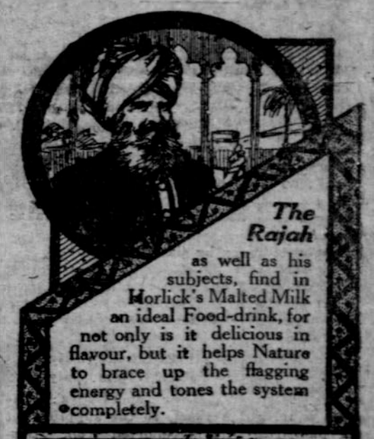

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Literature and Art.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

AKBAR'S INDIA.

"INDIA AT THE DEATH OF AKBAR" by W. H. Moreland, C.S.I., C.I.E. Published by Macmillan and Co., Limited.

Indian economics presents a vast field for research, and an experienced revenue officer, if also open-minded and fair, should be able to afford better guidance to a student than a researcher whose knowledge is confined to books. He knows the relative value of documents, as also the different degrees of importance of the several branches of his subject. Mr. Moreland has written books on the agriculture and revenue administration of the United Provinces, and also an "Introduction to Economics for Indian students." His present sketch of the economic life of India in the time of Akbar enhances the obligation under which he has laid the student of economics. Mr. Moreland does not merely present a picture of a past period of history, but compares it with the state of things in our own times. He is silent on the intervening period. The first English ship which opened the East India Company's trade with this country reached Surat in 1608 and a great many controversial questions have to be dealt with by a writer who records the effect of that trade on the economic condition of the artisan classes and on the wealth of the country. That the Company deliberately killed several flourishing industries is a well-known allegation. Mr. Moreland does not write on that episode. He compares India at the opening of the 17th Century with the state of the country at the beginning of the 20th century. Though the book is not written with a polemical purpose, the comparisons drawn place it in a somewhat different category from a mere treatise on a particular epoch of economic history.

The evidence on which a writer on Akbar's India has to rely is not quite satisfactory, but it is more adequate than what is available for earlier periods. He has to guard himself against exaggerations, some of which are too transparent to admit of doubt. Thus Nuniz could not have described a widespread evil when he said that the peasants paid nine-tenths of their produce to the nobles, who paid one-half of it to the Emperor, and even Laet's statement that the Moguls took three-fourths of the produce cannot be credited. Akbar took one-third. According to Mr. Moreland's calculations the peasant had to part with twice the quantity of his produce which he has to sell to-day in order to meet the revenue demand. On the other hand Pyrard also exaggerated when he wrote that "every one from the Cape of Good Hope to China, man and woman, is clothed from head to foot in the products of Indian looms." At every turn Mr. Moreland is obliged to comment on the inadequacy or untrustworthiness of the evidence on which he has to base his judgment. He makes the best of the available materials.

No great change has taken place in the agricultural industry. The population has increased and therefore inferior land is brought under the plough, with the result that the total production must be larger, but the proportion per head must have declined. The crops grown are nearly the same, but tea, coffee, potatoes, tobacco, groundnuts, sweet potatoes,, oats and maize must be added to the list. Cattle could be obtained more cheaply and fed at less expense. Cow-dung must have been burnt as fuel, as it was in Europe in those days, but whether it was burnt to the same extent as now, cannot be made out. The bulk of the cultivators tilled small plots and their resources were limited. The system of royal grants of land to officials and others made tenure insecure and cultivators were sometimes forced to work. Serfdom was not uncommon.

Among mineral productions, diamonds, copper, and till recently iron, must have declined. Cotton-weaving was the largest textile industry. Jute and hemp must have been worked to some extent. Shawls and carpets made in Kashmir and at Lahore and Agra attained fame, while Dacca muslins seem to have owed their reputation to Shahjahan's patronage, though Abul Fazl also speaks of the manufacture at several other places. Old industries have declined, and Mr. Moreland does not convey a full idea of the retrogression, but new industries have appeared. We use more furniture, more leather goods, more paper and stationery, more white sugar, more machine-made articles. Printing is a new industry. Almost a revolution has taken place in our means of transport, while ship-building has declined. Two main facts contributed to the wretchedness of the cultivator's and the artisan's lot—defective industrial organisation and inefficient methods of dealing with famines. Mr. Moreland does not assert that they are very much richer or happier, but somewhat better off. The information contained in the book is very valuable.

ANATOLE FRANCE.

Anatole France—by L. P. Shanks. The Open Court Publishing Co. Chicago and London.

In a very recent issue of the *Rev ue des deux mondes* a French writer discussing the problem of the reconstruction of France after the war points out how the doctrine of pacifism suddenly found itself submerged, immediately the war broke out in the surging wave of patriotism. With Anatole France it was the same. This doyen of French Literary celebrities had for nearly twenty years preached pacifism and the brotherhood of man. Yet he was among the world be volunteers of 1914. Mr. L. P. Shanks considers that this heroic inconsistency was only a single phase in a life's drama whereby a sceptic and a pessimist developed into a man of action.

Mr. Shanks has written this book to tell us how. He notices that for nearly half a century Anatole France has found the Muses gracious. He had his cult and his votaries. He has been poet, philosopher, novelist, litterateur, and finally satirist. An author always difficult to translate, he has found painstaking devotees to attempt the task in English and is now as well known in England as in France. Mr. Shanks follows the poet and thinker "through his first imaginative enthusiasm for science until his belief in her dies away in scepticism and he returns to the world of poetry and art." We do not quite agree with Mr. Shanks that the disbelief in science on the part of Anatole France was final and complete but his portrait of the author in his forties as a dilettante and disciple of the later Renan is accurate and well-drawn career of Anatole France. But he soon wearied in the Palace of Art and the idealist, the man of heart and imagination came to dominate the *intellectuel*. He became the man of action, provoked by the Dreyfus affair and the corruption of French politics. But the reaction came soon, when the student realized that man is not the reasonable creature he had imagined, but a selfish animal, bound by inertia and hostile to Reform. "So, the genial irony of his forties turns to satire ending in the sneer of cynic who can only caricature humanity".

English readers generally remember Anatole France as the author of *Thais*. They only know him as a dreamer of the past and the fact that in early life he was a Parnassian and a naturalist is generally forgotten. As a Parnassian he was capable of writing (we are indebted to Mr. Shanks for the admirable translation).

"Weary of book and pen, at close of day,
In the old park we stroll and talk at ease;
Surprised to be alive, to watch life's play,
We cast our vain thoughts to the evening breeze."

A few years after France makes the hero of one of his novels say; "Phenomena! whom do they not attract? Does science herself whose claims are being constantly dinned into our ears go beyond mere seeming? As Euripides has said, we are vainly driven about by dreams." But he was soon disillusioned about the ability of science to solve the riddle of life and turn to art, to explore the past and to crystallize it, not in history, but in tales atmospheric like Thais.

Half a dozen years older in his literary career, he is no longer optimist. He is Renan in his last stage tired of serious scholarship and amusing himself with ideas. He indulges in intellectual Epicureanism:" one wearies of everything except the joys of comprehending". In the preface to one of his works of literary criticism he says; "I believe that we shall never know exactly why a thing is beautiful." His master Renan had said "Woe unto him, who does not contradict himself at least once a day". Anatole France remarked, going one better: "I am afraid of absolutely logical souls". For him indeed objective criticism is as impossible as objective art, since "we are all of us prisoned in self, unable to escape from our personalities."

Anatole France now becomes the monk of letters, the literary critic developes into a disciple of Volaire and of Fra Giovanni. Then comes a slight change; France falls under the spell of romantic humanitariamism: "If one is to help mankind one must reject reason, and rise on the wings of enthusiasm." Limitations of space prohibit us from dealing with his activities as a socialist and a reformer or as a historian but mention must be made before we conclude of the phase in his career, as a satirist of humanity. "The Penguins" is, of course, a brilliant example of this last phase. Anatole France typifies his age in its dominant interest, the historical spirit. He also typifies the excessive individualism of this age of democracy. A conscious artist ever seeking greater perfection he remodels his novels in subsequent editions. "You are the genius of Greece made French" remarked a great French literary critic in a memorable tribute to France and no more accurate words of appreciation regarding him have since been uttered.

L. G. K.

O. HENRY'S STORIES.

"Waifs and Strays" consists of twelve stories by O. Henry, besides a representative collection of critical and biographical notices of the author, mostly by Americans. The success of O. Henry is still something of a mystery to English readers. British and American ideas of honour differ widely, and though Great Britain is doing its best not to be left too far behind his native land, it is still rather puzzled by the amazing sale of his work in America. No one wants to be left out of a joke, or to be accused of want of humour, so we buy Mr. Eosleigh Nash and Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton's twelve volume editions, but we have not yet bought a million copies of O. Henry's tales as America has. There his sales go up day by day, and have beaten the world record for the sale of short stories. The critics compare him to Bert Harte, Mark Twain, de Maupassant and Kipling, and some claim that he has surpassed them all. Professor Stephen Leacock accounts for British slowness to appreciate O. Henry by the distaste which the Englishman feels for writing which has a taint of literary vulgarity or cheapness. "He instinctively loves anything which seems to have the stamp of scholarship, and revels in a classical allusion, even when he does not understand it. The American on the other hand has an instinctive horror of "learning", such as a cat feels towards running water. He has invented for himself the ominous word "high brow" as a sign of warning placed over things to be avoided. This word to the American mind conveys much the same taboo as haunts the tomb of a Polynesian warrior. It sweeps a wid and comprehensive area with a red flag of warning." To many Americans British humour is dangerously near the high browed taboo area. On the other hand Englishmen still see in O. Henry only rather obvious farce, complicated by an often unintelligible jargon. The types he describes are unfamiliar, and so the subtlety of his art is often missed, but it makes itself felt, if one troubles to read oneself in to it, and once acquired the taste may become a vice. There are readers of O. Henry so infatuated that they claim equal merit for all his two hundred and fifty tales, and the superiority of the whole two hundred to the short stories of any other writer. "Waifs and Strays" contains O. Henry's final *tours de force*, including the story on which he was actually engaged when death crept on him so rapidly in 1910. This story is "The Snow Man", a wonderful study of the psychology of snow madness, "when it corrals a man in lonely places, the snow makes apes and tigers of the hardiest. It is lock and key and crucible and the wand of Circe. In the throat of the thirsty snow is vitriol. It rattles men by the changed look of familiar things. Snow can be hell. "Like most of O. Henry's stories "The Snow Man" has a most surprising sting in the end of its tail. This final twist of the story, to show the reader how he was wax in the author' hands, is O. Henry's favourite device, a mannerism of which he had complete mastery, and one which the reader never resents as a mannerism because of the cunning with which it is used. The same ironic laughter is heard in the finale of "The Red Roses of Tonia" and "Round the Circle". But perhaps, at this stage of British appreciation of O. Henry. Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton's thirteenth volume will be bought largely because it contains a dozen interpretations of O. Henry, by men who know, Stephen Leacock. St. John Adcock, and others who can make him more inteligible as a man and an author and so add to the gaiety of nations.

SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION.

Babu Bhagvan Das has published in a revised and amplified form the thoughtful address which he delivered as President of the Social Conference at Saharanpur in October last. Mr. Das is in cordial sympathy with the changes that are taking place in Hindu society. He is, however, a Sanskrit scholar brough up in orthodox surroundings, and he strives to convince us that it is the forms of old institutions that must change, while the spirit underlying them is sound. Thus he says that not only Hindu society, but mankind may be divided into four classes, and any instructor, Christian or Buddhist, European or Chinese, may be called a Brahman. In that case who will care to retain the old names? Similarly, Mr. Das does not see why women should give up domestic work: only it should not be treated as degrading. They should be educated and allowed the liberty to choose the kind of work they prefer. Industrial progress is an essential factor in social well-being. Mr. Das pleads that "the country should be industrialised, but the industries should be humanised." He hopes that the Social Conference may be able to induce "a greater number of worthy persons to retire from money-making in good time, in order to devote themselves to public work." The little book is published by the Jnana Mandal, Bhelupura, Bena, res City, and priced at 12 annas.

CRICKET MEMORIES.

"CRICKET REMINISCENCES" by P. F. Warner (Grant Richards 15s. net.)

"Keep a straight bat, young Warner, and a modest mind," was the advice given to Plum Warner in his school days, and we know he has kept a straight bat and has had fifty centuries to his credit during his twenty years during which he has been the mainstay of Middlesex. His book, "Cricket Reminiscences" makes a fascinating reading. All such books of reminiscences invite our conjecture when they begin to discuss the claims of respective bowlers, batsman and wicket-keepers. Who was the fastest bowler? One says Tom Richards, another says Lockwood. And Mr. Warner says Kortright was the fastest bowler he ever played.

Mr. Warner's book gives an interesting account of some famous matches from the days of Tom Emmet to those of Albert Trott. We read breathlessly of the famous Test Match of 1902 when England lost the rubber by a paltry margin of three runs. We read of that dramatic afternoon full of thrilling excitement when Tate, the last man in, joined Rhodes at the other end to sneak up the last eight runs to win. And we read how he secured a four and when the rattle came between the wickets.

NEW ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA.

New volumes of the "Encyclopaedia Britannica" are about to be prepared, supplementing those of the eleventh edition of that work. It is hoped to publish them, bringing the last edition up to date and constituting with it the twelfth edition, in two years' time.

It is nine or ten years since the eleventh edition came out. Mr. Hugh Chisholm, the editor-in-chief, recalled in an interview with a representative of the "Observer," and it is obviously time, he said to prepare a supplement covering the period of the war and bringing the whole work up-to-date.

"At the present moment the plans have not been settled. The only idea I have vaguely in my mind with regard to them already, is that the greater part will be devoted to the war and all its issues, military economic, scientific, and so on.

"For example, there are all the new boundaries due to the war. They make necessary a certain number of alterations in the geographical articles. The military history of the war will have to be carefully considered and divided into campaigns and battles. Then there are all the economic factors that have been active in the war and since. In fact, all those things have to be covered which have made the New World in which are now living.

"INFLATION."

"One already sees various interesting things which will have to be dealt with in a way which was not thought of in the eleventh edition. I happened to be looking up in the index of that edition the other day the word 'inflation.' To my amusement, I found it was mentioned only once, and had no article to itself at all. That was quite natural and proper in a work published in 1911. Although the problem of inflation was perfectly well known to economists and had played a part in different crises in the world's history, yet it had ceased to be a vital matter for consideration, and no one before the war troubled himself much about it. But now it will be almost a key article to the financial changes due to the war.

"There is also to-day the question of the cost of living. The eleventh edition had no article on that subject. In the supplementary volumes an article on the cost of living will be written, I hope, by some eminent economist and will deal with the question not merely as we know it to-day but as an historical question all through the ages."

THE NEW SCIENCE OF FLIGHT.

Of the few things that are practically new, Mr. Chisholm mentioned wireless telephony, which has made great strides and the question of flying. In all the affairs of the world, he added there is nothing so entirely new during the last ten years as the practical development of the art of flight.

FIRST NEWS PAPERS.

India's first newspaper was entitled the "Bengal Gazette", better known from the name of its founder, as Hicky's Gazette or Journal.

The "Samachar Durpan" was the first newspaper in any Indian language. It was started in 1818, and was published in Bengali. It is believed that it received encouragement from Hastings who allowed it to circulate through the post office at one-fourth the usual rates.

The first newspaper supposed to have been published in England appeared in the reign of Queen Elizabeth during the Spanish Armada panic. It was called the "English Mercurie", and was by authority 'imprinted at London by Christopher Banker, Her Highnesses' printer, 1583'. This journal was published for the purpose of the prevention of false reports. but it was more like a succession of extraordinary gazettes, and had by no means the appearance of a regular journal.

The "Mercurius Politicus" was the first newspaper of Scotland. It appeared at Leith in October, 1653; but in November 1654 it was transferred to Edinburgh, where it was continued until the 11th April 1660, when it was rechristened the "Mercurius Publicus". The journal was but a reprint of London publication, and was published for the information of the English soldiers.

The "Norwish Potsman," the first provincial newspaper of England, was started in 1706. It was priced at a penny, but bore the quaint statement, that a half penny would not be refused.

In ancient Rome an official Gazette, entitled "Acta Diura" was issued under the mangement and authority of the Government, and was posted up daily in some prominent place in the city.

Bombay got its first paper in 1789, and it was named the "Bombay Herald". The "Bombay Samachar", the first Gujrati journal, appeared in 1822.

Venice got its first paper of 'public intelligence' in 1620. It was entitled "Gazette".

The first paper published in the United States of America is said to have been the "Boston News-letter", which made its appearance in 1704.

"Talks with T. R." is the title of a new book about Mr. Rosevelt, in preparation with Messrs. Houghton, Mr. John T. Leary, the author, was thrown into close intimacy with the redoubtable American President in the course of his journalistic work.

* * * * *

Sir John Sandys contributes a memoir of W. F. Smith to the forthcoming volume, "Readings in Rabelais." Mr. Smith's death occurred while the book was in the press, and the editorship has been undertaken by Mr. Tilley, whose, "Cambridge Readings in French Literature" appeared in May. The selection is intended to serve as a companion volume to W. F. Smith's "Rabelais on His Writings."

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Mr. Hamilton Fyfe's book, "The Making of a Revolutionary," expounding his present political faith, and tracing its development, is being published by Messrs. Eveleigh Nash.

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After unavoidable delays the concluding volumes of Messrs. G. E. Buckle and W. F. Monypenny's "Life of Disraeli" has been published by Mr. Murray in mail week.

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Messrs. Allen and Unwin's forthcoming books include "The Quintessence of George Bernard Shaw," by H. C. Duffin, which will be ready at the end of the month; "The Genius of the Mame," a play in three acts, by John L. Balderston, with an introduction by George Moore, who included the author as one of the characters in a number of dialogues which he recently published, and now issues his only public utterance on the subject of the war; and "The Autobiography of Judas Iscariot," by Alfred Tresidder Sheppard.

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